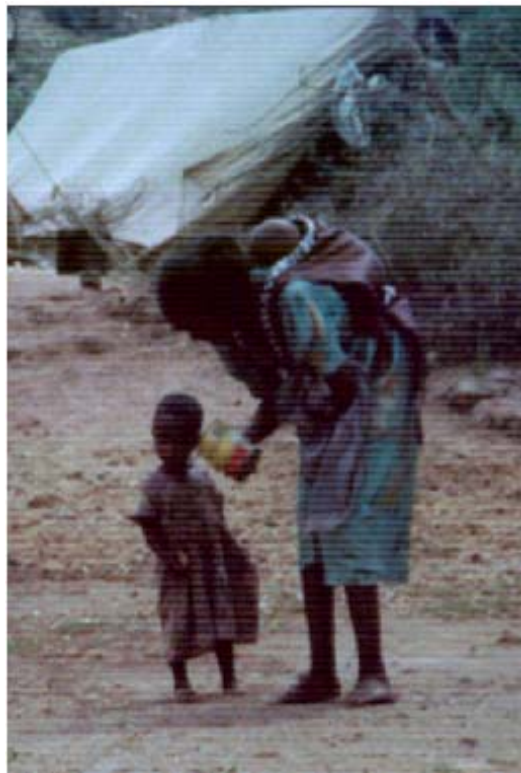


USAID/ERITREA

RESULTS REVIEW AND RESOURCE REQUEST (R4)



MARCH 30, 2001

Please Note:

The attached FY 2002 Results Review and Resource Request ("R4") was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on this cover page.

The R4 is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
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Released on or after Oct. 1, 2003

March 30, 2001

Ms. Valerie Dickson-Horton, Acting-AA/AFR
Bureau for Africa
Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523

Dear Valerie,

I am pleased to submit USAID/Eritrea's FY 2003 Results Review and Resource Request, documenting the extraordinary circumstances faced by both Eritrea and the mission in CY 2000. While the reporting period covers a year of continued disruptions, it also covers program accomplishments and concludes with optimism for the future.

The third phase of the conflict with Ethiopia erupted in May 2000, ushering in the most destructive and disruptive portion of the war. More than 1.1 million Eritrean civilians were displaced from their homes, approximately one-third of the nation's population. The country's agricultural sector was devastated and economic growth plummeted to negative numbers for the first time in Eritrea's history. By June 2000, Eritrea found itself in the midst of an overwhelming humanitarian crisis.

Circumstances came together so that USAID could play a central role in the emergency assistance effort in Eritrea. After three years, we resolved the festering Assab food issue and USAID agreed with the government to reimbursement procedures. This permitted the resumption of U.S. government food aid to Eritrea. From June 2000 to January 2001, the U.S. government provided Eritrea with 113,000 MTs of emergency food and became the largest emergency food aid donor. The previous year, we had provided none. At USAID's urging, NGOs began to come to Eritrea to assist in the emergency. Before the May crisis, four NGOs worked in Eritrea and now almost 40 NGOs are active in relief and rehabilitation activities throughout the country.

To respond to the emergency, we requested a USAID DART team to provide non-food humanitarian assistance along with the food aid. The mission invoked its Crisis Modifier, a first, I think, for the Bureau, and reprogrammed \$16.5 million from its pipeline to respond to Eritrea's emergency rehabilitation needs. These funds

complemented OFDA efforts by taking a stride beyond relief toward development and did not substitute for OFDA's activities. One Crisis Modifier initiative was to provide fast-disbursing loans to businesses damaged or destroyed by the war. More than 200 loans have been made so far, and our resources are still the only ones to reach the southwestern town of Tesseney.

Implementation of the USAID development portfolio progressed despite the war, the evacuation and the ensuing humanitarian crisis. Achievements are recorded in this R4. Our health objective (IO1) exceeded expectations across the board and exceptional strides were made in HIV prevention and care initiatives and efforts to limit STD transmissions. Our rural enterprise objective (IO2) did not meet our expectations, although the loan facility at the Commercial Bank of Eritrea, built on IO2 activities and energized by the Crisis Modifier, became a vibrant element of the mission's portfolio. IO3, on accountable governance, did not meet expectations as originally defined. The government has continued to resist donor involvement in governance issues. Refocused as a human capacity development objective, however, the IO met expectations. Two first-of-their-kind university linkage agreements were signed with U.S. universities. The Internet was introduced into Eritrea, and its use is expanding rapidly.

The past year has been a time of great change for Eritrea. The war, at its worst at mid-year, concluded with a December 2000 peace agreement. We are optimistic that the peace will hold. The mission now needs to consider special funding requirements for the country's demobilization and reintegration requirements and confidence-building programs between Eritrea and Ethiopia.

I have submitted again our Special Objective for Reintegration and Recovery (Annex 6) to begin to address Eritrea's demobilized combatants' needs. We have also just met in Nairobi with our counterparts in Ethiopia, REDSO/ESA, BHR and State to begin to craft a Border Development Fund proposal for Bureau consideration (Annex 5). Now that the war has ended, decisions on these initiatives are critical.

Peace also suggests that it is time to examine more broadly the USAID strategy for Eritrea. In a few days, a team will arrive in Asmara to begin this process by reexamining our IO3 objective on accountable governance. This IO requires our attention first and will be the initial step in a more comprehensive review of our portfolio. This process will be supported by the Mid-Cycle Program Review of our country strategy, scheduled for June 4, 2001. Through these sessions, we will seek the advice of our colleagues in Washington to conceptualize a strategic approach appropriate to the new Eritrean realities.

Given the work before us, the mission has a serious staffing concern. Last year, the Bureau eliminated our USDH program officer position. This was quite appropriate since the position had been vacant for several years, in large part because Eritrea was an adult dependent post. That restriction, however, has been eliminated. A program officer will be critical to the job ahead. I would request the Bureau's support in reinstating the mission's USDH supervisory program officer position.

We look forward to discussing the USAID/Eritrea program with you during our mid-cycle review and to working with you over the coming year on these important initiatives. I thank you and the entire Africa Bureau for your support for our programs in the past.

Sincerely,

William J. Garvelink
Mission Director

Table of Contents

Please Note:	5
Table of Contents	6
Glossary	7
Part I: Overview: Factors Affecting Program Performance	8
Part II: IO Narratives	11
SO Text for IO: 661-001, Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans	11
SO Text for IO: 661-002, Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports.....	21
SO Text for IO: 661-003: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels	29
Part III: Resource Request	36
Annex 1: Environmental Impact.....	39
Annex 2: Updated Results Framework Annex	40
Annex 3: Crisis Modifier	42
Annex 4: Humanitarian Assistance to Eritrea in FY 2000	44
Annex 5: Border Development Fund	48
Annex 6: Special Objective.....	50
Annex 7: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative	54
Annex 8: Success Stories.....	56
List of Supplemental Annexes	59
Institutional and Organizational Development	60
Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins.....	62
Program Budget.....	63
Cost of Controller Operations.....	87
USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop.....	92
Operating Expenses.....	93
Trust Fund and FSN Voluntary Separation Account	98
Workforce tables.....	99

Glossary

ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International /Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
ACILS	American Center for International Labor Solidarity
BASICS	Basic Services in Child Survival
CBER	Commercial Bank of Eritrea
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CYP	Couple-Years Protection
ECSMG	Eritrean Condom Social Marketing Group
EIF	Enterprise Investment Fund
ERREC	Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission
GSE	Government of the State of Eritrea
HCD	Human Capacity Development
HMIS	Health Management Information System
JSI	John Snow, Inc.
IDP	Internally Displaced Person(s)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority for Development
IO	Investment Objective (equates to Strategic Objective)
IP	Investment Partnership (equates to Strategic Plan)
ISP	Internet Service Provider
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOTC	Ministry of Transportation and Communication
MPP	Mission Program Plan
NCNW	National Council of Negro Women\
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NIDs	National Immunization Days
NUEW	National Union of Eritrean Women
NUEYS	National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students
PHC	Primary Health Care
REA	Regional Environmental Advisor
REIP	Rural Enterprise Investment Partnership
REU	Rural Enterprise Unit
SO	Strategic Objective
SPO	Special Objective
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS program

Part I: Overview: Factors Affecting Program Performance

Summary of Progress in Implementing the Strategic Plan

For the third year in a row, USAID's progress in achieving its program has been interrupted by fighting and the third ordered departure of mission staff. Despite these interruptions and distractions, USAID managed to make significant progress in the implementation of its approved Investment Partnership, in addition to overseeing emergency humanitarian assistance and developing innovative and flexible relief-to-development responses through the activation of the Crisis Modifier.

In the implementation of its development program, Investment Objective (IO) 1, addressing primary health care, is deemed to have exceeded expectations during the reporting period, especially in its HIV/AIDS activities. IO2, addressing the incomes of enterprises, has not met expectations, primarily for reasons beyond USAID's direct program management control. The Eritrean economy has been negatively affected by the conflict, which has not only interrupted USAID's ability to successfully implement its enterprise program but has also seriously damaged factors exogenous to but directly affecting the success of USAID's program (e.g., the availability of foreign exchange and the loss of trading partners). IO3, focused at present on human capacity development, has met revised (but not approved) expectations. Measured against currently approved governance targets, IO3 did not meet expectations. Two first-of-their kind university linkage agreements were signed with U.S. universities; a third is pending. The Internet was introduced into Eritrea. As noted in the last several R4s, the Government of the State of Eritrea (GSE) has requested a change in the scope and focus of this objective, but the conflict has prevented the completion of this redesign requirement.

Three years of conflict has made it difficult for USAID to meet its anticipated results. The difference in this reporting period, however, is the signing of a peace agreement between Eritrea and Ethiopia in December 2000. The prospects for Eritrea's recovery and the potential for effective program progress in the coming years appear far more optimistic than they have since 1998.

Significant Changes

The current Investment Plan was approved in 1997. At that time, Eritrea was experiencing rapid economic growth, enjoying peace and stability with its neighbors, and working hard to develop its own unique path to self-reliance. Conflict with Ethiopia was not a prospect on the horizon. Four years later, USAID has had considerable experience implementing this Investment Plan, albeit with some unanticipated interruptions along the way, and is aware of specific changes that need to be made (most notably in IO3). In addition, circumstances in Eritrea are different now than they were four years ago, largely as a result of the conflict and on-going humanitarian considerations. Demobilization and recovery must now be factored boldly into the development equation. The GSE still remains as focused and as committed as ever to its responsibility in shaping the future of Eritrea.

It is clear that some changes are required in the USAID/Eritrea Investment Partnership. What is not clear is if these changes would best be made through an extension, with modifications, of the currently approved plan, or if an entirely new USAID strategic approach is required. The mission looks forward to discussing these options at its June 4 mid-cycle program review in Washington.

Other Significant Program Achievements

The most significant achievement in 2000, outside the development program, was the mission's role in helping to alleviate a humanitarian disaster in Eritrea. USAID played a lead role among donors in the international response to this humanitarian crisis. A total of \$37.5 million in food aid and \$5.9 million in related non-food assistance were provided to Eritrea through the Bureau for Humanitarian Response and USDA, with whom the mission worked closely. (See Annex 4 for more on the humanitarian assistance effort in 2000.) The GSE relaxed its policy toward the involvement of international NGOs in Eritrea and allowed them to become actively engaged in the provision of assistance. This permitted the mission to extend its assistance reach and helped to avert a far more serious disaster.

Closely related to USAID's role in helping mitigate a humanitarian disaster was its activation of the Crisis Modifier, approved in July 2000, which allowed the mission to fill the relief-to-development gap with flexible and timely assistance. Use of the Crisis Modifier (more fully documented in Annex 3) not only allowed the mission to provide assistance that dovetailed efficiently with BHR's emergency assistance but also helped the mission to utilize a significant portion of its program pipeline.

Country Factors Influencing Progress

The renewed fighting in May 2000 limited the mission's program achievements. Across-the-board national mobilization robbed the economy of its most productive members and reduced government and private sector efficiency. The displacement of more than 1.1 million people and the severe destruction in the two provinces in Eritrea which make up the nation's breadbasket diverted the attention of the nation's leaders and crippled the country's economy. But the signing of the peace agreement in December 2000 offers optimism for increased program accomplishments in the future.

Overall Prospects for Progress

With a return to peace and stability, Eritrea's prospects for a resumption of economic growth and development are excellent. Parliamentary elections are scheduled for December 2001. The GSE is focused on demobilization and economic recovery. Prior to the start of the conflict in 1998, Eritrea demonstrated its ability to prioritize its development needs, move rapidly to put these priorities into action, and realize a high rate of economic growth with low inflation. The same leadership remains in place and retains its commitment to Eritrean self-reliance and active involvement with the donor community. There is every reason to believe that Eritrea will be able to effectively revitalize its pre-conflict development efforts.

The donor community is solidly behind Eritrean recovery and development, as evidenced by the World Bank's \$220 million Economic Recovery Program. Furthermore, while the GSE allowed four expatriate NGOs to operate in Eritrea in 1998 almost 40 are now active throughout the country. Although most of these NGO's are currently engaged in humanitarian assistance, their presence allows for broader development coverage in the future.

From the USAID perspective, program accomplishments will be directly tied to the amount of resources committed to Eritrea. A relatively limited program has been appropriate during the conflict years. In light of the peace agreement and the additional requirements brought about by demobilization and recovery, a significantly increased program budget in FY 2002 and FY 2003 is justified.

U.S. National Interests

Eritrea's proximity to eastern Sudan, its key position in the U.S. government's diplomatic initiatives in the region, and its location on the Red Sea are strong reasons why it is in the U.S. national interest to preserve Eritrea's security, stability and continued economic development. Eritrea's focus on African-led development continues to represent an appropriate model on which to build a sustainable, participatory and market-based economy. It is in this context that the most recent MPP, developed in April 2000, defines five areas of USG national interest that directly relate to the USAID investment plan: democracy, humanitarian assistance, regional stability, economic development, and health.

Part II: IO Narratives

SO Text for SO: 661-001, Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Country/Organization: USAID/Eritrea

Objective ID: 661-001

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Self Assessment: Exceeding Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

0% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
15% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
35% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
30% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
10% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
10% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Global Issues: Environment, Population, Health

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Health

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the IO:

Performance exceeded expectations during the year in spite of the shattering impact of the war and the need to respond to the resulting health crisis. The IO1 partners coped with serious setbacks, helped to address the crisis situation, and, at the same time, made progress in planned results areas.

The purpose of this IO is to increase use of sustainable, integrated primary health care (PHC) services. This purpose is achieved through three intermediate results: improved access to, quality of and client demand for integrated PHC services. In activating the Crisis Modifier under IO1 during the reporting period, these results continued to be valid, although some indicator targets were unrealistic under these conditions. Child Survival and Diseases (CSD) funds are used to strengthen basic PHC services, including safe infant delivery, reproductive health care, prenatal care, immunization, integrated management of childhood illnesses, and prevention of micronutrient deficiency, malaria, and HIV/AIDS. Also, DA Population funds are used to train MOH workers in the provision of improved family planning services.

In FY 2000, the Crisis Modifier was activated in IO1 using existing contracts and grants with prior year funding (\$9 million). FY 2000 new year funding was obligated to originally planned development activities, including field support. All commitments are consistent with the approved IO of increasing the use of sustainable, integrated PHC services, and the Crisis Modifier was used to complement rather than substitute for emergency assistance. Significant progress has been made in ensuring that Eritreans receive quality health care services while the pipeline has been significantly reduced.

The ultimate customers of this IO are the approximately one million mothers and children under five in the three USAID target zones. In addition, system strengthening and training activities have a nationwide impact, benefiting another 500,000 mothers and children. The Ministry of Health (MOH) also benefits from USAID technical assistance, through the transfer of skills and knowledge that enhance MOH capacity to plan and manage PHC services.

Key Results:

All results are supported with CSD funds except as otherwise noted. The MOH, with the World Health Organization, conducted an immunization coverage survey in December 2000. As noted in the performance measurement tables, this survey showed coverage to be much greater than had been estimated in previous years based on system statistics: 87% in 2000 compared with 52% in 1999. (These figures, however, do not necessarily demonstrate a sudden leap in coverage; rather the system statistics depend on an estimated denominator that has become increasingly inaccurate, given population displacement and mobilization as well as the lack of a population census.) This high level of immunization coverage is a remarkable achievement, especially given the eruption of fighting and subsequent displacement of up to one-third of the total population during 2000. National polio immunization coverage has reached 94%, and the MOH is extending its surveillance to detect any cases. The U.S. Centers for Disease Control is also providing technical support to enable the MOH to apply for Global

Access and Vaccine Independence funding to add hepatitis B vaccine to the immunization program later in the year.

The implementation of integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI) had lagged behind targets every year, in part due to interruption of USAID technical support for this initiative with the conclusion of BASICS in 1998. In 2000, IMCI took two large steps forward, with the adaptation of the IMCI algorithm (guidelines for more effective management of childhood illness) finalized, and training of trainers completed, two major and long-anticipated steps which were achieved in spite of the conflict. In addition, planned malaria studies were conducted as part of the annual malaria control program assessment, prompting the Minister of Health to praise the multi-sectoral review as a model in creating a “culture of continuous monitoring and evaluation” throughout the MOH.

The HIV prevention condom social marketing program rebuilt its distribution network in areas damaged by the conflict. Sales in CY 2000 exceeded the prior year, contrary to expectations that sales would decline as a result of the conflict and population displacement. New HIV initiatives got underway, as training was conducted to initiate programs in voluntary counseling and testing, care and support, and the treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Formative research for new and expanded behavior change communications was also carried out.

Use of MOH family planning services, as measured by couple-years of protection (CYP), did not increase as planned (see tables). However, it is reasonable to assume that the displacement of large numbers of people and the mobilization of soldiers resulted in reduced demand for family planning services during 2000. Nonetheless, further analysis shows that CYPs in the three USAID target zones (representing roughly half of the total population) account for 71% of total CYPs, giving a clear indication of the impact of USAID-supported training of health workers in these target zones. This training is supported with DA POP funds and will be expanded to other parts of the country in 2001.

In addition to these planned developmental activities, USAID activated the Crisis Modifier and procured health clinic furniture, equipment and supplies for fourteen health stations, four health centers, and two hospitals damaged in the conflict. Supplies for safe deliveries were provided for one of the large IDP camps, and research was conducted on sanitation and other health issues in the camps to develop health education materials in conjunction with NGOs engaged in emergency assistance. Also, the Eritrean Social Marketing Group established kiosks in the four largest IDP camps for distribution of educational material on HIV and conducted World AIDS Day programs about HIV for tens of thousands of people.

Performance and Prospects:

Normal implementation could not be carried out between mid-May and mid-July 2000. Large sections of the Gash Barka and Debub zones were penetrated by Ethiopian troops. Nearly half the health facilities in these zones (two of the three IO1 target zones) were damaged and looted, and over one million people were displaced, including health

personnel. The MOH was faced with the challenge of relocating and reorganizing health personnel and services to serve internally displaced people, conducting damage assessments and planning to restore damaged facilities, in addition to continuing to strengthen the existing health system.

Activating the Crisis Modifier made it possible to balance health assistance between short- and medium-term aid and longer-term development assistance. Through the Crisis Modifier, pipeline funds were made available to ensure a full spectrum of PHC services in IDP camps. This also helped reinforce services in host communities overburdened by IDPs, as well as facilities serving as referral sites for camps. The Crisis Modifier also restored damaged facilities. This work will need to continue for the next year at a minimum. It is noteworthy that no epidemics have occurred despite such massive population displacement and damage to the health system. While the primary credit should be given to emergency assistance provided by OFDA and other donors, the Crisis Modifier also helped to fill PHC gaps.

Progress toward the IO level indicators will be assessed based on the demographic and health survey (DHS) planned for 2001.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As IDPs return to their homes, USAID and the MOH will continue to balance available resources between restoration of services in affected areas, including border areas as these become accessible, and improvement of PHC services throughout the system as originally planned. IO indicators will be adjusted on the basis of DHS results and actual funding levels.

During the past year, public officials, including the President, religious leaders, and the business community have become increasingly committed to stopping the HIV epidemic. While prevalence is relatively low, all recognize the great risk posed by the mobilization of so many people in the 18-40 age range, the presence of commercial sex workers, and the potential for HIV to spread rapidly with demobilization. Therefore, the MOH and USAID will strengthen and expand HIV prevention and care activities. While this has been funded from the pipeline in prior years, additional HIV funds are requested to take advantage of this rare opportunity to act before it is too late.

In addition, USAID will work with the MOH to make full use of newly available Internet and other information technology in upgrading staff capability and improving management.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank is now the largest donor in the health sector, supporting the construction of health facilities and new projects addressing early childhood development, HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Italy is the second largest donor, helping to upgrade primary health care infrastructure in collaboration with the World Health Organization. UNICEF helps to improve maternal and child health. China is building a major referral hospital. Rotary International supports Eritrea's National Immunization Days. The European

Union (ECHO) has provided extensive emergency health assistance. Denmark, Norway, France, the United Kingdom, UNFPA, WHO, and UNAIDS also support selected health activities. The commodities and infrastructure development provided by other donors contribute to achievement of planned results, but USAID is the leading donor for technical support and capacity development.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

University Research Corporation; Camp, Dresser, and McKee; World Learning; Africare; UNICEF; WHO; National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students; National Union of Eritrean Women; the Eritrean Pharmaceutical Association; University of California at Berkeley; the State University of New York at Stony Brook; Population Services International; and John Snow, Inc.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Objective ID: 661-001

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Indicator: Immunization coverage rate

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1995 (B)	NA	41
1997	50	55
1998	60	61
1999	65	56
2000	70	87
2001	75	NA
2002	TBD	
2003	TBD	

Source:

UNICEF EPI Reports. The baseline figure is from the 1995 EDHS.

Indicator/Description:

Percent of children 12-23 months who are fully vaccinated according to WHO guidelines for vaccinating children.

Comments:

This indicator has been added to allow for an annual measure at the IO level. It replaced ORT Use Rate. Targets for 2002-2003 will be based on the 2001 EDHS.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Objective ID: 661-001

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 1.1 Access to integrated PHC services improved

Indicator: Couple-Years of Protection (CYP)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Couple-years of protection

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	5,900
1997	7,316	8,076
1998	9,529	7,247
1999	11,425	8,014
2000	14,618	7,007
2001	NA	NA
2002	TBD	
2003	TBD	

Source:

MOH/Service Delivery Reports/SEMISH

Indicator/Description:

An estimate of the protection against pregnancy provided by family planning services during a period of one year, based upon the volume of all contraceptives sold or distributed free of charge to clients in 3 target zones during that year.

Comments:

Reported by MOH/SEATS. Figures represent contraceptives distributed only through the public sector. This indicator is used as proxy for CPR for in-between DHS years. The CPR will be measured in the 2001 DHS and targets for 2002 and 2003 will be based on these data.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Objective ID: 661-001

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 1.1 Access to integrated PHC services improved

Indicator: Facility-Based Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI)
Coverage

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	2	0
1998	2	0
1999	10	0
2000	20	0
2001	2	NA
2002	10	
2003	20	

Source:

Facility Survey

Indicator/Description:

The proportion of delivery points in three target zones where IMCI is utilized.

Comments:

During 2000, the IMCI algorithm was finalized and training of the core group of trainers was completed. Targets have been revised to reflect this actual start date.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Objective ID: 661-001

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 1.2 Client demand for PHC services enhanced

Indicator: Demand for FP Services

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	NA
1997	25	46
1998	55	57
1999	60	61
2000	70	NA*
2001	80	NA

Source:

Facility Survey. Reported by MOH/TASC

Indicator/Description:

Proportion of targeted health facilities reporting an increase in FP clients

Comments:

Targeted health facility refers to those facilities in the three target zones that have had providers trained in the MOH/SEATS in-services FP courses as well as those originally assigned by the MOH as target facilities (n=46).

* Due to the war, some of these facilities were in territory occupied by the Ethiopian army for the latter half of the year. There was no reporting from these facilities, so the indicator cannot be calculated. Targets will be revised in 2001 based on the DHS and plans for reopening health facilities in border areas.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased use of sustainable, integrated PHC services by Eritreans

Objective ID: 661-001

Approved: 1997-07

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 1.3 Quality of PHC services improved

Indicator: Health Management Information System (HMIS)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Percent

Year	Planned	Actual
1996 (B)	NA	0
1997	20	25
1998	90	100
1999	100	100
2000	100	100
2001	TBD	
2002	TBD	
2003	TBD	

Source:

HMIS Report Survey. Reported by MOH/TASC

Indicator/Description:

Proportion of facilities in six zones utilizing new HMIS forms and registers, with improvement in analysis in FY2001 and FY 2002.

Comments:

Although 100% of facilities had implemented the HMIS at the beginning of the reporting year, facilities damaged in the conflict are not currently reporting. New targets will be established based on plans for reopening facilities and a 5-year HMIS development plan to be prepared in CY2001.

SO Text for SO: 661-002, Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

Country/Organization: USAID/Eritrea

Objective ID: 661-002

Objective Name: Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

50% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
50% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
0% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
0% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
0% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional):

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the IO:

The purpose of this IO is to support Eritrean enterprises. Special attention is directed toward rural enterprises in an effort to increase their income. Achievement of this objective is essential to the longer term objective of Eritrean self-reliance. This is measured by the country's ability to generate foreign exchange for the purchase of food, capital equipment and consumer goods. Progress toward increasing enterprise income will be measured by two intermediate results: increases in the value of domestic goods and services sold and increases in exports. In an effort to increase enterprise income, this IO is currently focused on providing loans and related financial services to entrepreneurs. Originally, the approach included support for rural road rehabilitation and small scale irrigation. The security situation in Eritrea in the past 30 months has complicated support for infrastructure expansion although now, with the signing of the peace agreement, this possibility will be revisited.

A shift in the focus of this IO was required in 2000 because of the shortage of counterpart support staff called up for obligatory national service, limited access to the target area because of continued physical insecurity, and the generally depressed economy. Under a disbursement procedure established with the U.S. NGO, ACDI/VOCA, emergency loans are being provided to primarily small and medium enterprises whose inventory and businesses were destroyed by the conflict in May 2000. This emergency recovery effort, funded from existing resources reprogrammed as a result of invoking the Mission's Crisis Modifier, has come to represent a significant, well-appreciated response to the economic recovery of southern and western Eritrea.

This IO is rated below expectations over the reporting period primarily as a result of the economic effects of the conflict with Ethiopia. Despite the emergency measures, the loss in agricultural production, the disruption of traditional trade patterns with Ethiopia, and the flight of foreign direct investment combined to slow Eritrea's rate of economic growth from pre-war levels. The peace agreement signed last December ending the fighting is auspicious. Once market-oriented policies supported by the necessary implementing regulations are promulgated, efforts toward privatization and continued foreign investor confidence are restored, and opportunities for skilled employment increased, there is reason to believe that the economy will recover.

Key Results:

Significant obstacles to program implementation were overcome during the reporting period. Previously, the planned loan disbursement mechanism had been through GSE channels. With the first conflict in 1998, direct USG assistance to the government was disallowed. Just before the last round of fighting in May 2000, the Mission, with Washington concurrence, succeeded in devising an alternative disbursement mechanism to channel credit resources through ACDI/VOCA, the principal implementing partner. That mechanism, coupled with enactment of the Crisis Modifier, facilitated the reprogramming of 35% of the IO2 pipeline as a direct and prompt response to the emergency.

By the end of CY2000, 72% of USAID loan resources available under this IO had been disbursed to 215 enterprises in those areas that suffered the worst ravages of the conflict. This provided sorely needed working and investment capital at a critical time in the recovery process. While significant, the loans were made in the last six months and have not yet produced any measurable economic impact. However, anecdotal evidence gathered during a rapid survey has strongly endorsed the emergency support provided under the Crisis Modifier.

Performance and Prospects:

With a modest investment of \$45,000 in travel and logistical support, USAID was instrumental in sending a delegation of nineteen Eritrean businessmen to a leather products convention in Casablanca, Morocco, in September 2000. Several deals totalling about \$675,000 were successfully negotiated and have expanded the value of leather exports to markets in Africa and Europe. This is the second event in as many years that has increased the leather industry's exposure to non-traditional markets and has produced tangible if limited evidence of Eritrea's competitiveness and ability to generate foreign exchange.

During the reporting period, other USAID activities under this IO were severely constrained by travel restrictions stemming from the security situation. As a consequence, there is no progress to report. The mobilization of staff, the ordered departure of Americans and the absence of advisory staff delayed skills training planned for the staff of the Commercial Bank of Eritrea (CBER) and the Rural Enterprise Unit (REU). Delivery of improved technical and financial services for entrepreneurs was similarly delayed. With the peace agreement however, there is for the first time in thirty months reason to be guardedly optimistic about the prospects for recovery. Rather than delete or change the performance indicators established in the Investment Plan, USAID Eritrea believes that, with more time and additional resources, progress on the IO's performance indicators can be achieved.

With demobilization, staff returning to the CBER and the REU will receive additional USAID-funded training and support to enable them to once again take up the program responsibilities set aside during the conflict. The economic impact study of rural roads rehabilitated under a companion PL 480 Title III program, delayed because of restricted access to the field, will be completed in 2001. The results from this study are expected to provide a much-needed baseline from which to measure economic progress toward program objectives. It will also provide the broader development context in which to place the progress facilitated by the establishment of the alternative disbursement mechanism and the activation of the Crisis Modifier.

The establishment of the eastern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone has placed in doubt the ultimate administration of the four communities served by Africare's Bada irrigated agricultural activity. (Prior to the most recent outbreak of fighting in May 2000, this PL 480 Title II-funded project increased crop yields three-fold and transformed a food deficit area into the source of grain for the surrounding region.) Once the border between Ethiopia and Eritrea is delineated in another 18 months, the issue of access to the

Bada region will be resolved. If the area is administered by Eritrea, Africare will return to rebuild the irrigation structure damaged during the unseasonable floods of August 1998. In the interim, Africare developed and recently submitted a proposal for a second spate irrigation activity in the Northern Red Sea zone. If approved, this activity, like Bada, is expected to contribute significantly to improving the availability of food in a traditionally food deficit region of the country.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

Activities under this IO have been slowed significantly over the past three years as a result of conflict. The economic setbacks and requirements for recovery resulting from the conflict make it imperative to allow additional time and provide additional resources for this IO to achieve planned results. Current thinking is that this IO and the existing cooperative agreement should be extended in order to achieve what has been delayed by the conflict. This will be the subject of a broader strategy discussion during the Mid-Cycle Review scheduled in June.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank and the European Union lead donor support to the GSE in power generation and distribution, and rural road rehabilitation. The World Bank is also financing the rehabilitation of the ports of Massawa and Assab and a sizeable portion of the GSE's Economic Recovery Program. Danish and Italian assistance focus on agricultural development. The FAO assists the Ministry of Agriculture with weather forecasting, crop reporting and food security impact assessments through the National Food Information System that is also linked to the regional FEWS Net program supported by USAID. IFAD funds spate irrigation systems on the eastern coastal plain.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

USAID's principal IO2 partners include: ACIDI/VOCA (providing technical assistance in financial services to the CBER); U.S. Department of Agriculture (in the design and construction specifications of irrigation systems and water management structures), Africare, and Virginia State University (in conducting primary agricultural research on vernonia, an oil-bearing plant of promising industrial value).

Performance Data Table

Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

Objective ID: 661-002

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 1.2 Viable Enterprises established/expanded

Indicator: Number of enterprises receiving loans from the Enterprise Investment Fund (EIF)

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of enterprises

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	120	0
1999	46	0
2000	132	215
2001	145	NA
2002	160	NA
2003	250	NA

Source:

CBER/REU

Indicator/Description:

Number of enterprises receiving loans from the EIF by year (not cumulative)

Comments:

- All loans made in CY2000 resulted from the emergency lending program under the one-year Crisis Modifier.
- The target for 2002 does not include micro lending slated to begin in late CY2001.
- Crisis Modifier performance is measured as the number of enterprises receiving loans to recover from the war damage.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

Objective ID: 661-002

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 1.2 Viable enterprises established/expanded

Indicator: Number of enterprises receiving training and/or advisory services from the REU

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Number of enterprises

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	30	15
1999	100	123
2000	200	43
2001	100	NA
2002	200	NA
2003	300	NA

Source:

REU

Indicator/Description:

Enterprises receiving training and/or advisory services from the REU each year.

Comments:

- a. Training scheduled to start in late 1999 was postponed because of the conflict.
- b. Training and advisory services are expected to re-start in late CY01 with a return to normalcy.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

Objective ID: 661-002

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 2 Value of domestic goods and services sold by enterprises increased

Indicator: Level of economic activity as a result of improved access

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Additional kilometers of secondary rural roads rehabilitated*

Year	Planned	Actual
1997	100	150
1998	100	11
1999	50	0
2000	0	NA
2001	0	NA

Source:

USAID/GSE Road Survey

Indicator/Description:

Level of increased economic activity as a result of improved access

Comments:

*a. This is a proxy indicator for economic impact.

b. Final disbursement of PL-480 Title II monetization proceeds occurred in CY2000.

c. Due to travel restrictions, the impact evaluation was deferred to CY2001.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

Objective ID: 661-002

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 3 Value of exports from assisted enterprises increased

Indicator: Value of export sales of enterprises receiving loans and/or TA

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Thousands of US Dollars

Year	Planned	Actual
1998	15	60
1999	250	0
2000	730	675
2001	750	NA
2002	1200	NA
2003	2000	NA

Source:

CBER/REU

Indicator/Description:

Number of enterprises receiving loans and/or Technical Assistance.

Comments:

Deals made by the delegates of the Eritrean leather association to the trade show in Casablanca in September 2000 accounted for the increased value of exports. No other exports were registered from assisted enterprises.

SO Text for SO: 661-003: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels

Country/Organization: USAID/Eritrea

Objective ID: 661-003

Objective Name: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels

Self Assessment: Not Meeting Expectations

Primary Links to Agency Strategic Framework: (Please Assign Percentages, Total Equals 100):

30% 1.1 Critical private markets expanded and strengthened
0% 1.2 More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged
0% 1.3 Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable
0% 2.1 Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened
0% 2.2 Credible and competitive political processes encouraged
20% 2.3 The development of politically active civil society promoted
10% 2.4 More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged
0% 3.1 Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded
40% 3.2 The contribution of host-country institutions of higher education to sustainable development increased
0% 4.1 Unintended and mistimed pregnancies reduced
0% 4.2 Infant and child health and nutrition improved and infant and child mortality reduced
0% 4.3 Deaths, nutrition insecurity, and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth reduced
0% 4.4 HIV transmission and the impact of the HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries reduced
0% 4.5 The threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance reduced
0% 5.1 Threat of global climate change reduced
0% 5.2 Biological diversity conserved
0% 5.3 Sustainable urbanization including pollution management promoted
0% 5.4 Use of environmentally sound energy services increased
0% 5.5 Sustainable management of natural resources increased
0% 6.1 Urgent needs in times of crisis met
0% 6.2 Personal security and basic institutions to meet critical intermediate needs and protect human rights re-established

Link to U.S. National Interests: Economic Prosperity

Primary Link to MPP Goals: Economic Development

Secondary Link to MPP Goals (optional): Democracy and Human Rights

(Page limitations for narrative begin here):

Summary of the IO:

As currently approved, the IO focuses on democracy and governance, with intermediate results intended to: improve the effectiveness of judicial and legal systems, increase popular participation in governance, and improve public administration. As noted in the past several R4s, shortly after the original IO was approved, the GSE decided to shift the focus to human capacity development as a precursor to democracy and governance. As a result, the mission has focused its activities on human capacity building efforts that will serve as fundamental building blocks, not only for democracy and governance, but also economic growth in the longer term. Well-educated cadre of university faculty and civil servants, trained in the U.S. and familiar with democratic, market-based systems will help improve public administration and develop a skilled and cosmopolitan work force; while the newly launched Internet provides access to diverse sources of objective news and information to all Eritrean citizens. Many activities undertaken under this IO simultaneously provide synergies to IO 2 and broader economic growth as well. These activities can be described under the latter two intermediate results as originally planned, i.e., popular participation and public administration. The higher order objective to which these activities contribute remains unarticulated at the present time. An IO re-design is scheduled for April 2001.

The self-assessment, below expectations, is based on the mission's inability to address the IO directly as currently approved. Measured against a revised objective, this IO would be judged to be meeting expectations. The mission has eliminated the intermediate result focused on judicial and legal system effectiveness (having successfully completed the sub-IR to enhance the availability and access to legal research materials and technical resources and being unable, as a result of GSE objections, to address the other sub-IRs). Activities broadly addressing popular participation and public administration have progressed well in 2000.

The customers constitute a broad range of Eritrean citizens: university faculty and students, civil servants, women's and workers' organizations and their membership, consumers and businesses. These will benefit from improved higher education and strengthened public administration, Internet access, advocacy training, and e-commerce opportunities.

Key Results:

The most notable result in 2000 was the launch of the Internet Gateway in November. Initial demand has been so great that USAID has already completed a design for a system upgrade. The GSE is actively promoting Internet use through the training of civil servants and weekly TV segments on Internet use and potential. The private sector is also very much engaged. A USAID survey conducted by the Eritrean Chamber of Commerce revealed that 52 out of 92 businesses that responded had subscribed to Internet services within 2 months of its launch.

In addition, tripartite agreements were signed by USAID, the University of Asmara and two U.S. universities (the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill for social science and the State University of New York at Stony Brook for health sciences); a third

agreement is pending with the University of California at Los Angeles for law. These innovative agreements are the first in USAID world-wide to include the host country university as an equal partner and are expected to enhance transparency and accountability on the use of USAID funds, increase program ownership and participation by the host government, and achieve higher degree of sustainability of results.

Performance and Prospects:

In 2000, five USAID-funded students completed graduate studies at American universities, and an additional 27 students are now pursuing advanced degrees in law, social sciences and health sciences in the U.S. and Canada. These students will return to Eritrea to teach at the University of Asmara. Of the five who have completed their U.S. degrees, three are teaching in the new Department of Journalism at the University of Asmara, one is working in the Ministry of Finance, and one has returned to the U.S. for PhD studies.

Also during the reporting period, USAID funded the hardware required for computerization and Internet connectivity as part of a Bank of Eritrea effort, supported by the UNDP, to modernize the Eritrean banking system. Once the project is completed in mid-2001, Eritrean businesses and foreign investors will benefit from the ability to conduct electronic banking transactions, the absence of which has greatly hindered Eritrea's competitiveness.

While positive results were achieved during the reporting period, renewed conflict in May 2000 and subsequent mobilization had a significant impact on both the government and the private sector and precluded certain planned activities. The in-country training for administrators and mid-level officials could not be implemented due to staff shortages throughout the government and within the university due to national service. Similarly, planned assistance to strengthen the university's Program Coordination Unit was hampered by the absence of three out of five professionals slated for training. Absence of appropriate personnel is expected to continue for some time to come and other priorities related to demobilization and reconstruction are likely to become known.

In 2001, GSE policies regarding charges for telephone use related to the Internet and customs duties on computers and software will require attention and policy dialogue to foster a free market approach to this new industry. If these constraints are successfully addressed before the expanded system is launched in late 2001, prospects for e-commerce and AGOA-related business opportunities look promising. A significant increase in USAID funding will be required for technical assistance, commodities and training to support telecommunication and Internet policy dialogue and reform, a major system expansion, including to rural villages through telecenters, the establishment of information technology training centers and training and promotion of e-commerce.

A reduction in funding for this IO in FY 2001 will prevent any additional university linkages beyond the three already made or pending. In 2001, resources will be used to fully fund multiple-year participant training and incrementally fund the three university

agreements, as well as new priorities to be identified for demobilization, reintegration and Internet expansion.

Possible Adjustments to Plans:

As noted in the past several R4s as well as in the summary above, this IO requires rethinking and redesign in light of the GSE's focus on human capacity development, and new priorities to be identified for demobilization and reintegration. A design team will conduct an assessment in April 2001. At a minimum, draft recommendations should be available for discussion in time for the June 4 Mid-Cycle Program Review.

The findings of a January 2001 gender assessment identified the need to strengthen the inclusion of women in all activities conducted with the University of Asmara. (Currently, 23.5% of participants sent to the U.S are women compared to the USAID target of 40%.) These gender concerns will be included in the design team's deliberations.

Other Donor Programs:

The World Bank, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Canada, the Netherlands, and UNDP are active in supporting Eritrea's human resource development program. In addition, UNDP supports the National Union of Eritrean Women. While no other donors are currently involved in Internet-related activities, it is anticipated that several will provide support to the establishment of information technology training academies.

Major Contractors and Grantees:

UNDP, UNC/CH, UCLA, SUNY/Stony Brook, University of Florida, University of Wisconsin, McGill University (Canada), Johns Hopkins University and UC/Berkeley, National Council of Negro Women (NCNW), American Center for International Labor Solidarity (ACILS), SETA (IQC), and World Learning Inc.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels

Objective ID: 661-003

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improved public administration skills for civil servants in selected public institutions.

Indicator: Qualified civil servants in MA and PhD training in the US.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of participants

Year	Planned	Actual	
		M	F
1997	5	1	1
1998	10	0	1
1999	17	0	2
2000	26	0	3
2001	29	-	-
2002	-	-	-
2003	-	-	-

Source:

University of Asmara reports, World Learning reports.

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

The trained participants will return to their original public institutions.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: 2003

Objective Name: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels

Objective ID: 661-003

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 3.1 Improved skills of university faculty of selected departments

Indicator: Qualified faculty of the University in MA and PhD programs in the United States and Canada

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of training participants

Year	Planned		Actual	
	M	F	M	F
1997	3	1	2	1
1998	8	3	3	0
1999	18	6	11	1
2000	33	11	33	8
2001	48	12	-	-
2002	54	16	-	-

Source:

University of Asmara reports, USAID files

Indicator/Description:

Comments:

Three of the returned participants are developing the curriculum for the Journalism Department at the University of Asmara while they teach at the department.

Performance Data Table
Fiscal Year: FY2003

Objective Name: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels

Objective ID: 661-003

Approved: 1997-07-28

Country/Organization: USAID Eritrea

Result Name: IR 3.1 Sustainable supply of Internet

Indicator: Reliable access is available in the capital and two or more secondary cities.

Disaggregated By:

Unit of Measure: Cumulative number of cities connected

Year	Planned	Actual
1999	0	0
2000	7	1
2001	5	-
2002	6	-
2003	7	-

Source:

MOTC and IRM reports

Indicator/Description: Cumulative number of cities

Comments:

Installations at Barentu and Assab have been delayed by the war.

Part III: Resource Request

As noted in preceding sections of this R4, in light of both Eritrea's renewed prospects for growth and development and the additional requirements on the existing program resulting from demobilization and recovery, USAID/Eritrea's program resource request for FY2003 is \$16.9 million or approximately \$6.7 million higher than in recent years. These requested amounts, \$15.5 million in FY 2002 and \$16.9 million in FY 2003 OYB are justified on the basis of several factors:

The mission's activation of the Crisis Modifier in July 2000 provided increased flexibility in the distribution of the budget within each IO. As a result, funds which had been languishing in increasing pipelines as a result of conflict-related delays were quickly redirected to IO-appropriate but more emergency rehabilitation focused uses and rapidly drawn down. The mission's pipeline data (see below) as of December 31, 2000 demonstrate the beginning of this drawdown of the pipeline. Pipeline data as of March 31, 2001 (and the subsequent two quarters of FY 2001) are expected to show an even sharper decline in mission pipeline levels across all three IOs. At currently projected rates of IO pipeline drawdown, IO2 in particular is expected to be working from low levels by 2002.

Despite program interruptions and delays as the result of continued conflict and a third ordered departure, all three IOs were able to implement a significant portion of planned development activities in addition to more short- and medium-term emergency activities implemented under the Crisis Modifier. The pipeline outside of the Crisis Modifier has also been significantly reduced in FY 2001.

The signing of the peace agreement brings the prospects of peace and stability to Eritrea. It also brings enormous demobilization and recovery needs with it (in addition to development requirements) that will require significant donor support.

USAID/Eritrea readily acknowledges the need for either a new strategy design or a modification and extension of the current Investment Partnership, the uncertainties of which could call into question the mission's request at this time for firm budget increases for FY 2002 and beyond. Whatever the strategic framework under which the Eritrean program is implemented in future years, additional requirements brought about through the combination of crisis-based reprogramming and demobilization and recovery must be accounted for in any OYB for Eritrea.

Priority in the distribution of the program budget will remain as follows:

IO1/Health: Highest budget priority is given to increased investments focused on the urgency of working with the GSE to prevent increases in the HIV infection and in ensuring that the gains achieved in improving access to, quality of, and demand for integrated primary health care services are maintained. While the recent increases in infectious disease funding are urgently needed, progress in child survival and maternal health cannot be maintained if the remainder of CSD and DA POP are cut.

Demobilization will result in increased risk of spreading HIV throughout the country, and increased resources will be needed for HIV testing and counseling to help those infected with AIDS find ways to protect their families, care and support of people living with AIDS, as well as carefully designed and well-tested communications campaigns to prepare communities throughout the country to overcome the stigma associated with HIV and welcome home their young people regardless of HIV status. It is also expected that demobilization will result in a "baby boom," requiring concomitant reinforcement of the maternal and child health services. In addition, medical personnel being demobilized need to be reintegrated into the health services, including catch-up training in integrated management of childhood illnesses, maternal life saving skills, and other key child survival and maternal health interventions. Demobilization will also present an opportunity for addressing the critical limiting factor for health care improvement, viz., the shortage of trained personnel, if current MOH training programs for health assistants and health technicians can be expanded.

IO2/Enterprise Incomes: Second priority is for increased investments for loans to enterprises that can generate employment and income. As a result of the activation of the Crisis Modifier and the resolution of problems related to loan disbursement in 2000, the pipeline for IO2 has been dramatically decreased since the end of FY2000, to the point that IO support for economic recovery may be diminished if current IO-level obligations are not increased in the coming two years. Based on assessments of broader needs related to supporting growth in enterprise incomes – e.g., rural road and/or irrigation rehabilitation, possible job skills training for demobilized soldiers - \$1 million and \$1.5 million in additional Economic growth, agriculture and environment for proposed new activities are also requested for this IO in FY2002 and 2003.

Also a second priority is an investment in an additional spate irrigation system to increase agricultural production in an area with high production potential. The first such site is currently inaccessible as the southern boundary of the Temporary Security Zone runs through the river with the diversion structure. Despite the disruption, grain production has tripled and surplus is being sold to other areas in the region. Completion of the structure is deferred to a time after final demarcation of the international border. The FY2002 request of \$1.0 million in Title II funds and \$200,000 in Section 202(e) funds will cover the first year of new construction. The FY2002 alternative budget request of \$2.0 million in Title II and \$200,000 in Section 202 (e) funds includes completion of the construction and repair work at the original site. In FY2003, \$ 2.7 million of Title II funds and \$200,000 of Section 202(b) resources are needed for the new project and the completion of the original system if extra funds are not allocated under the alternative budget request.

IO3/Human Capacity Development: Third priority is for additional funding for a redesigned DG/HCD IO. The mission notes that the pipeline for the IO will appear relatively high over the next several years; this is the result of obligations to multi-year commitments, such as graduate school programs and university linkages, where the mission would like to ensure full funding (in the face of annually uncertain budgets) to meet our part of a bilateral agreement with the GSE. While the pipeline will appear high,

it will gradually be expended against its commitments. In the meantime, it is also anticipated that, as part of the IO redesign, new activities, particularly in response to demobilization and recovery needs, will be proposed. Additional \$1.3 million and \$1.6 million of economic growth, human capacity development and democracy and governance funds for FY2002 and 2003, respectively, are requested. In the absence of additional funding for this IO, USAID will either be forced to forego new activities in support of demobilization and recovery or not fulfill multi-year commitments for graduate school and/or university linkage programs.

Workforce and OE: Related to the request for increased program budgets in FY 2002 and beyond is the need for additional staff and an increased operating expense budget. The mission gave up a USDH program officer position in FY 2000 primarily because the position had been vacant for 6 years. With the recent lifting of the restriction on non-adult family members, it is USAID/Eritrea's opinion that recruitment for this USDH program officer position will be significantly easier now than in previous years. The mission requests a reinstatement of the USDH program officer position for FY 2003, if not earlier.

Proposed expansion of program activities to include demobilization and recovery as well as development will require the addition of at least: one USDH program officer, one OE funded USPSC deputy program officer, one OE-funded USPSC controller, one OE-funded TCN systems administrator and one OE-funded OPS FSNPSC in FY 2002 and FY 2003 at a cost of \$642,007 for both years, and two IO administrative assistants, at an additional program cost of \$18,000 for FY 2002 and FY 2003. The GSE monitors the USAID program budget far more closely than most host governments; for this reason, USAID has a 7% ceiling on the use of program funds to hire USAID staff. The recent trend to program fund a number of mission PSC staff is a less viable solution in the context of Eritrea.

The mission does not anticipate any other significant increases in OE. The only major exception would be, in the event new office space is not approved prior to FY 2003, approximately \$1 million for office space in that year.

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversit y	Environmentall y sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource managemen t
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

ENV Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY:						
S.O. # , Title	Total	Global climate change	Biodiversity	Environmentally sound energy	Urban and pollution prevention	Natural resource management
SO 1:	0					
SO 2:	0					
SO 3:	0					
SO 4:	0					
SO 5:	0					
SO 6:	0					
SO 7:	0					
SO 8:	0					
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0

[List of Objective ID numbers](#)

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2001 Request

COUNTRY:Eritrea									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans									
CSD	3,219	2,520	0	200				499	
Other	0								
	3,219	2,520	0	200		0	0	499	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	3,219	2,520	0				0	499	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,219	2,520	0				0	499	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Request

COUNTRY: Eritrea									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans									
CSD	3,200	2,700	0					500	
Other	0								
	3,200	2,700	0			0	0	500	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	3,200	2,700	0				0	500	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	3,200	2,700	0				0	500	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2002 Alternate Request

COUNTRY: Eritrea									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrients	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1:									
CSD	4,500	3,775	75					650	
Other	0								
	4,500	3,775	75			0	0	650	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	4,500	3,775	75				0	650	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	4,500	3,775	75				0	650	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

CSD Sub-Directive Amounts for FY 2003 Request

COUNTRY: Eritrea									
S.O. # , Title	Total	Child Survival/Maternal Health			Vulnerable Children		Other Infectious Diseases*		
		Primary cause	Polio	Micronutrient	DCOF	HIV/AIDS	TB	Malaria	"Other"
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans									
CSD	5,100	4,275	75					750	
Other	0								
	5,100	4,275	75			0	0	750	0
SO 2:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 3:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 4:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 5:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 6:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 7:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
SO 8:									
CSD	0								
Other	0								
	0	0	0				0	0	0
Total CSD	5,100	4,275	75				0	750	0
Total Other	0	0	0				0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	5,100	4,275	75				0	750	0

Note: All funding for Malaria should now come from Infectious Diseases

FY 2001 Budget Request by Program/Eritrea

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Eritrea

Approp: DA/CSD

Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans															
Bilateral	12,369	2,265					345	1,920						11,200	3,434
Field Spt	1,400	2,596					0	600	499	1,497				1,400	2,596
	13,769	4,861	0	0	0	0	345	2,520	499	1,497		0	0	12,600	6,030
SO 2: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports															
Bilateral	11,623	3,900	3,528	252								120		6,500	9,023
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	11,623	3,900	3,528	252	0	0	0	0	0	0		120	0	6,500	9,023
SO 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels															
Bilateral	9,060	1,358		723		335							300	6,762	3,656
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	9,060	1,358	0	723	0	335	0	0	0	0		0	300	6,762	3,656
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	33,052	7,523	3,528	975	0	335	345	1,920	0	0		120	300	24,462	16,113
Total Field Supp	1,400	2,596	0	0	0	0	0	600	499	1,497		0	0	1,400	2,596
TOTAL PROGRA	34,452	10,119	3,528	975	0	335	345	2,520	499	1,497		120	300	25,862	18,709

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	4,503
Democracy	300
HCD	335
PHN	4,861
Environment	120
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,603
CSD Program Total	4,516
TOTAL	10,119

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Eritrea

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Eritrea

Approp: DA/CSD

Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans															
Bilateral	3,434	2,532					335	2,197	0	0				3,434	2,532
Field Spt	2,596	3,000						503	500	1,997				2,596	3,000
	6,030	5,532	0	0	0	0	335	2,700	500	1,997		0	0	6,030	5,532
SO 2: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports															
Bilateral	9,023	3,686	2,320	1,250								116		5,250	7,459
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	9,023	3,686	2,320	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0		116	0	5,250	7,459
SO 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels															
Bilateral	3,656	1,622		1,253		369							0	3,170	2,108
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,656	1,622	0	1,253	0	369	0	0	0	0		0	0	3,170	2,108
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral															
	16,113	7,840	2,320	2,503	0	369	335	2,197	0	0		116	0	11,854	12,099
Total Field Supp															
	2,596	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	503	500	1,997		0	0	2,596	3,000
TOTAL PROGRAM															
	18,709	10,840	2,320	2,503	0	369	335	2,700	500	1,997		116	0	14,450	15,099

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals

Econ Growth	4,823
Democracy	0
HCD	369
PHN	5,532
Environment	116
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)

DA Program Total	5,643
CSD Program Total	5,197
TOTAL	10,840

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Eritrea

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Eritrea

Approp: DA/CSD

Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Cais by Eritreans															
Bilateral	3,434	3,350					500	2,850	0	0				3,434	3,350
Field Spt	2,596	4,150						1,000	650	2,500				2,596	4,150
	6,030	7,500	0	0	0	0	500	3,850	650	2,500		0	0	6,030	7,500
SO 2: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Export:															
Bilateral	9,023	5,000	4,410	440								150		5,250	8,773
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	9,023	5,000	4,410	440	0	0	0	0	0	0		150	0	5,250	8,773
SO 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels															
Bilateral	3,656	2,950		1,450		750							750	3,170	3,436
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	3,656	2,950	0	1,450	0	750	0	0	0	0		0	750	3,170	3,436
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	16,113	11,300	4,410	1,890	0	750	500	2,850	0	0		150	750	11,854	15,559
Total Field Supp	2,596	4,150	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	650	2,500		0	0	2,596	4,150
TOTAL PROGRA	18,709	15,450	4,410	1,890	0	750	500	3,850	650	2,500		150	750	14,450	19,709

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,300
Democracy	750
HCD	750
PHN	7,500
Environment	150
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	8,450
CSD Program Total	7,000
TOTAL	15,450

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Eritrea

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Eritrea:
 Approp: DA/CSD
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agri-culture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Increased Use of Sustainable, Integrated Primary Health Care Services by Eritreans															
Bilateral	2,532	3,900					500	3,150	250	0				2,511	3,921
Field Spt	3,000	4,300						1,200	500	2,600				3,000	4,300
	5,532	8,200	0	0	0	0	500	4,350	750	2,600		0	0	5,511	8,221
SO 2: Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports															
Bilateral	7,459	5,500	4,851	484								165		7,500	5,459
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	7,459	5,500	4,851	484	0	0	0	0	0	0		165	0	7,500	5,459
SO 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels															
Bilateral	2,108	3,200		1,650		800							750	4,750	558
Field Spt	0	0												0	0
	2,108	3,200	0	1,650	0	800	0	0	0	0		0	750	4,750	558
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral															
Total Field Supp															
TOTAL PROGRAM															
	12,099	12,600	4,851	2,134	0	800	500	3,150	250	0		165	750	14,761	9,938
	3,000	4,300	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	500	2,600		0	0	3,000	4,300
	15,099	16,900	4,851	2,134	0	800	500	4,350	750	2,600		165	750	17,761	14,238

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	6,985
Democracy	750
HCD	800
PHN	8,200
Environment	165
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	9,200
CSD Program Total	7,700
TOTAL	16,900

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Eritrea

Fiscal Year: 2001 Program/Eritrea:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2001 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2001
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt															0
	0	1,250	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	1,250	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250

FY 2001 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,250
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2001 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,250
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,250

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 Budget Request by Program/Eritrea

Fiscal Year: 2002 Program/Eritrea:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2002 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total												Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002
SO 1:															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3: Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	1,250
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	1,250	1,250	1,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,250	1,250

FY 2002 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	1,250
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	1,250
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	1,250

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2002 ALT Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2002 ALT Program/Country:

Approp: ESF

Scenario:

FY 2002 ALT Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2002 ALT
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2002 ALT Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2002 ALT Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)

Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account

Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.

For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

FY 2003 Budget Request by Program/Country

Fiscal Year: 2003 Program/Country:
 Approp: ESF
 Scenario:

FY 2003 Request															
S.O. # , Title	Starting Pipeline	Total	Agriculture	Other Economic Growth	Children's Basic Education (*)	Other HCD	Population	Child Survival & Maternal Health (*)	Other Infectious Diseases (*)	HIV/AIDS (*)	Vulnerable Children (*)	Environ	D/G	Est. S.O. Expenditures	Est. S.O. Pipeline End of 2003
SO 1: Successful Democratic Transition Including Free and Fair Elections															
Bilateral		0						0							0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 2: Successful Transition from Relief to Recovery Through a Community Reintegration Program															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 3:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 4:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 5:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 6:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 7:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SO 8:															
Bilateral		0													0
Field Spt		0													0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Bilateral	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Field Supp	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL PROGRAM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

FY 2003 Request Agency Goal Totals	
Econ Growth	0
Democracy	0
HCD	0
PHN	0
Environment	0
GCC (from all Goals)	0

FY 2003 Account Distribution (DA only)	
DA Program Total	0
CSD Program Total	0
TOTAL	0

Prepare one set of tables for each Fiscal Year (FY2001, FY2002, FY2003)
 Prepare one set of tables for each appropriation Account
 Tables for DA and CSD may be combined on one table.
 For the DA/CSD Table, columns marked with (*) will be funded from the CSD Account.

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org _____ Eritrea _____																
End of year On-Board								Total	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
FY 2001 Estimate	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	SO/SpO	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	1						1	4
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1		1				2	2
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2					4	2	3	15				20	24
Subtotal	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	7	4	3	16	0	0	0	23	30
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1						1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	2	2	1					5							0	5
Subtotal	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Direct Workforce	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	4	3	16	0	0	0	23	36
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
NEPs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	4	3	16	0	0	0	23	36

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org _____ Eritrea _____																
End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2002 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2						2	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1	1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2					4	2	3	16				21	25
Subtotal	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	33
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1						1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	2	2	1					5							0	5
Subtotal	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Direct Workforce	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	39
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	39

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org____Eritrea End of year On-Board								Total SO/SpO Staff	Org. Mgmt.	Fin. Mgmt	Admin. Mgmt	Con- tract	Legal	All Other	Total Mgmt.	Total Staff
FY 2003 Target	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2									
OE Funded: 1/ U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2						2	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1	1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2					4	2	3	16				21	25
Subtotal	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	33
Program Funded 1/ U.S. Citizens			1					1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	2	2	1					5							0	5
Subtotal	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Direct Workforce	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	39
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	39

Washington and Overseas Workforce Tables

Org _____ Eritrea _____								Total							Total	Total
End of year On-Board								SO/SpO	Org.	Fin.	Admin.	Con-		All	Total	Total
FY 2004 Request	SO 1	SO 2	SO 3	SO 4	SO 5	SpO1	SpO2	Staff	Mgmt.	Mgmt	Mgmt	tract	Legal	Other	Mgmt.	Staff
OE Funded: 1/																
U.S. Direct Hire	1	1	1					3	2						2	5
Other U.S. Citizens								0	1	1	1				3	3
FSN/TCN Direct Hire								0							0	0
Other FSN/TCN	1	1	2					4	2	3	16				21	25
Subtotal	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	7	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	33
Program Funded 1/																
U.S. Citizens		1						1							0	1
FSNs/TCNs	2	2	1					5							0	5
Subtotal	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total Direct Workforce	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	39
TAACS								0							0	0
Fellows								0							0	0
IDIs								0							0	0
Subtotal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL WORKFORCE	4	5	4	0	0	0	0	13	5	4	17	0	0	0	26	39

USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop, FY 2001 - FY 2004

Mission:

Eritrea

Occupational Backstop (BS)	Number of USDH Employees in Backstop in:			
	FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
Senior Management				
SMG - 01	1	1	1	1
Program Management				
Program Mgt - 02		1	1	1
Project Dvpm Officer - 94				
Support Management				
EXO - 03				
Controller - 04				
Legal - 85				
Commodity Mgt. - 92				
Contract Mgt. - 93				
Sector Management				
Agriculture - 10 & 14				
Economics - 11				
Democracy - 12				
Food for Peace - 15				
Private Enterprise - 21	1	1	1	1
Engineering - 25				
Environment - 40 & 75				
Health/Pop. - 50	1	1	1	1
Education - 60	1	1	1	1
Total	4	5	5	5

GDOs: If you have a position that is currently designated a BS-12 GDO, list that position under the occupational backstop that most closely reflects the skills needed for the position.
RUDOs: do not forget to include those who were in UE-funded RUDO positions.
 remaining **IDIs:** list under the occupational Backstop for the work they do.

Please e-mail this worksheet in Excel to: Maribeth Zankowski@HR.PPIM@aidw and to M. Cary Kauffman@HR.PPIM@aidw as well as include it with your R4 submission.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 661		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	188.0		188.0	380.0		380.0	391.0		391.0	391.0		391.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	144.0		144.0	152.0		152.0	168.0		168.0	168.0		168.0
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	332.0	0.0	332.0	532.0	0.0	532.0	559.0	0.0	559.0	559.0	0.0	559.0
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0		0.0	73.0		73.0	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Foreign Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
12.1	Quarters Allowances			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8	6.8		6.8
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	21.1		21.1	83.0		83.0	8.4		8.4	8.4		8.4
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	3.0		3.0	3.5		3.5	4.0		4.0	4.0		4.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	30.9	0.0	30.9	167.0	0.0	167.0	94.9	0.0	94.9	94.9	0.0	94.9
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 661													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	0.0	3.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0	80.0		80.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0		0.0	20.0		20.0	22.0		22.0	22.0		22.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	2.5		2.5	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	7.0		7.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
21.0	R & R Travel	11.0		11.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0	6.0		6.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	20.0		20.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	15.0		15.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	28.0		28.0	58.0		58.0	58.0		58.0	58.0		58.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	27.0		27.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	211.0	0.0	211.0	239.5	0.0	239.5	247.0	0.0	247.0	247.0	0.0	247.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0	25.0		25.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	4.3		4.3	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	145.0	0.0	145.0	145.0	0.0	145.0	145.0	0.0	145.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0	42.0		42.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0	24.0		24.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	132.0		132.0	222.0		222.0	222.0		222.0	222.0		222.0

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea												
Org. No: 661												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
Subtotal OC 23.2	198.0	0.0	198.0	288.0	0.0	288.0	288.0	0.0	288.0	288.0	0.0	288.0
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3 Office Utilities	8.0		8.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0	9.0		9.0
23.3 Residential Utilities	6.0		6.0	7.0		7.0	7.5		7.5	7.5		7.5
23.3 Telephone Costs	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
23.3 IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3 Courier Services	2.0		2.0	2.2		2.2	2.5		2.5	2.5		2.5
Subtotal OC 23.3	36.0		36.0	38.2	0.0	38.2	39.0	0.0	39.0	39.0	0.0	39.0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction	1.6		1.6	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
Subtotal OC 24.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8		1.8	1.8		1.8
25.1 Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1 Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1 Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2 Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2 Office Security Guards	16.4		16.4	18.0		18.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
25.2 Residential Security Guard Services	60.0		60.0	70.0		70.0	75.0		75.0	75.0		75.0
25.2 Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Representation Allowances	0.7		0.7	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
25.2 Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
25.2 Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Manpower Contracts	9.0		9.0	9.5		9.5	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
25.2 Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 Other Miscellaneous Services	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	11.0		11.0	11.0		11.0
25.2 Staff training contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2 IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
Subtotal OC 25.2	96.6	0.0	96.6	109.0	0.0	109.0	117.5	0.0	117.5	117.5	0.0	117.5

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 661		Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total			Dollars TF Total		
OC													
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	197.0		197.0	205.0		205.0	210.0		210.0	210.0		210.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	197.0		197.0	205.0	0.0	205.0	210.0	0.0	210.0	210.0	0.0	210.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	14.0	0.0	14.0	7.0		7.0	8.0		8.0	8.0		8.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	19.0	0.0	19.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	13.0	0.0	13.0	13.0	0.0	13.0
25.6	Medical Care	103.0		103.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	103.0	0.0	103.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	1.0		1.0	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7	0.7		0.7
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	2.0		2.0	2.5		2.5	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	3.0	0.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	3.2	3.7	0.0	3.7	3.7	0.0	3.7
25.8	Subsistence & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	10.0		10.0	12.0		12.0	15.0		15.0	15.0		15.0
	Subtotal OC 26.0	10.0	0.0	10.0	12.0	0.0	12.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	100.0		100.0	66.0		66.0	60.0		60.0	60.0		60.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	46.6		46.6	100.0		100.0	50.0		50.0	50.0		50.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	30.0		30.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	3.0		3.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	179.6		179.6	188.0	0.0	188.0	132.0	0.0	132.0	132.0	0.0	132.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

OPERATING EXPENSES

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea												
Org. No: 661												
OC	FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0 Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
32.0 Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0 Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET	1,425.0	0.0	1,425.0	1,941.9	0.0	1,941.9	1,868.9	0.0	1,868.9	1,868.9	0.0	1,868.9

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>516.4</u>		<u>571.2</u>		<u>604.0</u>
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>10.2</u>	_____	<u>10.5</u>	_____	<u>11.0</u>

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.0	0.0	0.0
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Organization: USAID/Eritrea

661.0

Foreign National Voluntary Separation Account								
Action	FY 2001			FY 2002			FY 2003	
	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program	Total	OE	Program
Deposits	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0	
Withdrawals	0.0		0.0			0.0		0.0

Local Currency Trust Funds - Regular				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

Local Currency Trust Funds - Real Property				
	FY 2001 Estimate	FY 2002 Target	FY 2003 Target	FY 2003 Request
Balance Start of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Obligations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Deposits	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Balance End of Year	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Exchange Rate

10.2

10.5

11.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea													
Org. No: 661.0													
OC		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
11.1	Personnel compensation, full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.1	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.3	Personnel comp. - other than full-time permanent	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.3	Base Pay & pymt. for annual leave balances - FNDH			0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.5	Other personnel compensation	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.5	USDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
11.5	FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.8	Special personal services payments	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
11.8	USPSC Salaries	0.0		0.0	102.0		102.0	104.0		104.0	104.0		104.0
11.8	FN PSC Salaries	22.0		22.0	23.1		23.1	24.2		24.2	24.2		24.2
11.8	IPA/Details-In/PASAs/RSSAs Salaries	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 11.8	22.0	0.0	22.0	125.1	0.0	125.1	128.2	0.0	128.2	128.2	0.0	128.2
12.1	Personnel benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	USDH benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	Educational Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Cost of Living Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Home Service Transfer Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Quarters Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other Misc. USDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	FNDH Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	Other FNDH Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
12.1	US PSC Benefits	0.0		0.0	21.0		21.0	2.1		2.1	2.1		2.1
12.1	FN PSC Benefits	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
12.1	* Payments to FSN Voluntary Separation Fund - FN PSC	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
12.1	Other FN PSC Benefits	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
12.1	IPA/Detail-In/PASA/RSSA Benefits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 12.1	1.4	0.0	1.4	22.4	0.0	22.4	3.6	0.0	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6
13.0	Benefits for former personnel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	FNDH	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FNDH	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 661.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
13.0	FN PSCs	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
13.0	Severance Payments for FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
13.0	Other Benefits for Former Personnel - FN PSCs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Training Travel	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0	10.0		10.0
21.0	Mandatory/Statutory Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Post Assignment Travel - to field	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assignment to Washington Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Home Leave Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	R & R Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Education Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Evacuation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Retirement Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Pre-Employment Invitational Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Mandatory/Statutory Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Operational Travel	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
21.0	Site Visits - Headquarters Personnel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Site Visits - Mission Personnel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Conferences/Seminars/Meetings/Retreats	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Assessment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Impact Evaluation Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Disaster Travel (to respond to specific disasters)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Recruitment Travel	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
21.0	Other Operational Travel	6.0		6.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0	5.0		5.0
	Subtotal OC 21.0	16.0	0.0	16.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0	15.0	0.0	15.0
22.0	Transportation of things	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
22.0	Post assignment freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Home Leave Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Retirement Freight	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
22.0	Transportation/Freight for Res. Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
23.2	Rental payments to others	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Office Space	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0	3.0		3.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Warehouse Space	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.2	Rental Payments to Others - Residences	0.0		0.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0	30.0		30.0

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 661.0													
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
	Subtotal OC 23.2	3.0	0.0	3.0	33.0	0.0	33.0	33.0	0.0	33.0	33.0	0.0	33.0
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
23.3	Office Utilities	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5	0.5		0.5
23.3	Residential Utilities	0.0		0.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
23.3	Telephone Costs	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
23.3	IT Software Leases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	IT Hardware Lease	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Commercial Time Sharing	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Postal Fees (Other than APO Mail)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Other Mail Service Costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
23.3	Courier Services	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 23.3	2.9	0.0	2.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	3.9	3.9	0.0	3.9
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.1	Advisory and assistance services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.1	Studies, Analyses, & Evaluations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1	Management & Professional Support Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.1	Engineering & Technical Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.2	Other services	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.2	Office Security Guards	1.2		1.2	1.3		1.3	1.4		1.4	1.4		1.4
25.2	Residential Security Guard Services	0.0		0.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0	2.0		2.0
25.2	Official Residential Expenses	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Representation Allowances	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Non-Federal Audits	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Grievances/Investigations	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Insurance and Vehicle Registration Fees	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Vehicle Rental	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Manpower Contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Records Declassification & Other Records Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Recruiting activities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Penalty Interest Payments	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Other Miscellaneous Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	Staff training contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.2	IT related contracts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	3.3	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	3.4

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
Org. No: 661.0		Dollars			Dollars			Dollars			Dollars		
OC		TF			TF			TF			TF		
		Total			Total			Total			Total		
25.3	Purchase of goods and services from Government accounts	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.3	ICASS	0.0		0.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0	20.0		20.0
25.3	All Other Services from Other Gov't. accounts	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0
25.4	Operation and maintenance of facilities	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.4	Office building Maintenance	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4	0.4		0.4
25.4	Residential Building Maintenance	0.0		0.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0	1.0		1.0
	Subtotal OC 25.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.0	1.4
25.6	Medical Care	0.0			0.0			0.0			0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.7	Operation/maintenance of equipment & storage of goods	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
25.7	IT and telephone operation and maintenance costs	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Storage Services	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Office Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Vehicle Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
25.7	Residential Furniture/Equip. Repair and Maintenance	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
25.8	Substance & spt. of persons (by contract or Gov't.)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 25.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
26.0	Supplies and materials	0.7		0.7	0.8		0.8	0.9		0.9	0.9		0.9
	Subtotal OC 26.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.9
31.0	Equipment	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		
31.0	Purchase of Residential Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Office Furniture/Equip.	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Armoring of Vehicles	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	Purchase of Printing/Graphics Equipment	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Hardware purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
31.0	IT Software purchases	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 31.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
32.0	Lands and structures	Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line			Do not enter data on this line		

Cost of Controller Operations

Org. Title: USAID/Eritrea													
Org. No: 661.0		FY 2001 Estimate			FY 2002 Target			FY 2003 Target			FY 2003 Request		
OC		Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total	Dollars	TF	Total
32.0	Purchase of Land & Buildings (& bldg. construction)	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Purchase of fixed security equipment for buildings	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Office	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
32.0	Building Renovations/Alterations - Residential	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
42.0	Claims and indemnities	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0
	Subtotal OC 42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL BUDGET		47.6	0.0	47.6	224.9	0.0	224.9	209.4	0.0	209.4	209.4	0.0	209.4

Additional Mandatory Information

Dollars Used for Local Currency Purchases	<u>30.9</u>		<u>32.2</u>		<u>33.5</u>	
Exchange Rate Used in Computations	<u>10.2</u>	_____	<u>10.5</u>	_____	<u>11.0</u>	_____

* If data is shown on either of these lines, you MUST submit the form showing deposits to and withdrawals from the FSN Voluntary Separation Fund.
On that form, OE funded deposits must equal:

0.4

0.4

0.5

Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins

Objective Name	Field Support and Buy-Ins: Activity Title & Number	Priority *	Duration	Estimated Funding (\$000)			
				FY 2002		FY 2003	
				Obligated by:		Obligated by:	
				Operating Unit	Global Bureau	Operating Unit	Global Bureau
IO1	CCP 936 - 3057	High			397		500
	JHU Health and CS Fellows - 936-3098,09	High			120		150
	CDM EHPII (IQC)- 936-5994.10	High			500		500
	IMPACT 936-3090.02	High			1,200		1,300
	Health Policy and System Strengthening 936-3104.01	High			380		1,050
	AIDS MARK 936-3090.03	High			400		800
	TASC HRN-I-00-98-00032-00	High		1,700		1,700	
	Global Training for Development FAO-I-812-96-90020	High		700		700	
GRAND TOTAL.....				2,400	3,000	2,400	4,300

* For Priorities use high, medium-high, medium, medium-low, low

Annex 1: Environmental Impact

A. Notional Plan of New or Amended IEEs or EAs

	Activity	Status
Investment Objective 1 (IO1): Increased use of sustainable, integrated Primary Health Care (PHC) Services by Eritreans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Barentu Hospital Renovation 2) Bada health center construction 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Once completed, the hospital renovation work will be reviewed by the Regional Environmental Advisor (REA) from REDSO during 2001. 2) Review by the REA is subject to resolution of issues related to physical access to Bada.
Investment Objective 2 (IO2): Increased Income of Enterprises, Primarily Rural, with Emphasis on Exports	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Mission review and concurrence of GSE's environmental screening procedures; 2) Implementation workshop (related to environmental screening procedures in #1 above) with participating entities; 3) Review of draft IEE for Africare's proposed spate irrigation project at Naro; 4) Review of environmental assessment provisions under proposed rural road impact study; 5) Concurrence on postponement of reports on IEE indicators for Bada Irrigated Agriculture project (due to restricted access) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Scheduled for review with assistance from REA; 2) To be scheduled during late 2001; 3) Pending mission level review and concurrence of Africare's proposal; 4) Subject to mission's re-draft of terms of reference for rural road impact study; 5) Pending notification to REA by mission of acceptance of postponement.
Investment Objective 3 (IO3): Increased Capacity for Accountable Governance at Local and National Levels	Existing university linkage programs in health, social sciences and pending linkage in law.	Categorical exclusion will be sought for these university linkage programs, as they involve no construction or capital investment. Following established Agency procedures, procurement requests will be screened for environmental sensitivity.

B. All ongoing activities are in compliance with their respective IEE.

Annex 2: Updated Results Framework Annex

Part A. Results Framework. Provide a listing of the Operating Unit's Current Results Framework

IO1: Increased use of sustainable, integrated primary health care services (PHC) by Eritreans

- IR1: Access to integrated PHC services improved
 - Sub IR1.1: Policies for PHC service delivery implemented
 - Sub IR1.2: Capacity to manage and plan for PHC services enhanced
- IR2: Client demand for PHC services enhanced
- IR3: Quality of PHC services improved

IO2: Increased income of enterprises, primarily rural, with emphasis on exports

- IR1: Increased skilled employment in enterprise*
- IR2: Value of domestic goods and services sold by enterprises increased
- IR3: Increased value of exports from enterprises
- IR4: Private sector liberalization and privatization policies implemented*

IO3: Increased capacity for accountable governance at local and national levels

- IR1: Judicial and legal processes and systems more effective**
- IR2: Popular participation in governance increased
- IR3: Public administration improved and more effective

* These IRs, as noted in the original Investment Partnership, are the principal responsibility of the GSE partners, or other customer organizations. For the purposes of this R4, USAID is not tracking results, particularly in light of the conflict, disruptions and delays of the past year.

** This IR has been eliminated, as noted in the Part II narrative, since one sub-IR, enhanced availability and access to legal research materials and technical resources, was successfully completed, and the two other sub-IRs are no longer covered by USAID's program.

Part B. New Indicator Reporting

USAID/Eritrea's currently approved Investment Partnership is scheduled to expire in 2002. As a result, USAID/Eritrea and AFR, as part of this R4 review process, will review and discuss the mission's future directions regarding strategy, specifically whether the currently approved Investment Partnership should be extended with modifications (including changes in indicators) or an entirely new Investment Plan should be formulated (with new IO, IRs, and indicators. Given the uncertainty of

whether the strategy will be revised or altogether redesigned, the mission has determined that it is not appropriate to identify new indicators at this time. It is relatively certain, given a scheduled redesign of IO 3 in April 2001, that this IO will have new indicators to report in the FY 2004 R4. Given the uncertainties that surround IO3 and the inability to focus the GSE on redesign requirements for the past several years, the mission has included several new indicators for IO 3 as part of this R4 (See Part II).

Should the decision be made to design a new strategy, it seems likely that it would not be approved to begin before FY 2003. In this event, it is likely that the currently approved indicators for IOs 1 and 2, in spite of some possible imperfections, will be retained through the FY 2004 R4.

Annex 3: Crisis Modifier

Background: In the 1997 USAID/Eritrea Investment Plan, or strategy, the concept of a "Crisis Modifier" was introduced. It was anticipated that Eritrea might experience some large humanitarian emergency that could endanger its development efforts. The strategy allowed that it might be appropriate to modify the mission's development objectives temporarily and redirect a portion of its resources to respond to the emergency rehabilitation needs of the humanitarian crisis. A drought and an influx of refugees from Sudan were the emergencies contemplated in 1997. Each of the mission's three IOs was designed so that, with limited modifications, each could respond to an overwhelming humanitarian crisis.

In May-June 2000, the third and most devastating phase of the war with Ethiopia began. More than one million Eritrean civilians were displaced. The most important agricultural zones of the country became the war's battlefields and were destroyed by the fighting. Eritrea's agricultural sector was decimated. To respond, a USAID DART team was requested to address the country's humanitarian needs. At the same time, the mission determined that the routine implementation of its development portfolio would be ineffective without short and medium-term emergency rehabilitation assistance directed toward the nation's two key agricultural zones, Debub and Gash Barka. The mission requested permission to invoke its Crisis Modifier and it was granted by AFR.

Implementation of the Crisis Modifier: The mission identified \$16.5 million in program pipeline over its three IOs to be directed toward short and medium term emergency rehabilitation activities (programs not normally funded by OFDA). Each IO was amended to show a new budget line item for the Crisis Modifier, and implementation letters detailed with the GSE how the funds would be used over a twelve-month period.

Under IO1 (health), \$9.0 million was committed under the Crisis Modifier. Through this mechanism, USAID procured health clinic equipment and supplies for fourteen health stations, four health centers and two hospitals damaged in the conflict. Supplies for safe births were provided to an IDP camp and research was conducted on sanitation in camps to develop health education materials in conjunction with NGOs engaged in emergency assistance. The Eritrean Social Marketing Group distributed education materials on HIV, provided condoms, and conducted programs and dramas about HIV. Under IO2 (rural enterprise), \$6.7 million was assigned to the Crisis Modifier. A loan fund of \$5 million was established at the Commercial Bank of Eritrea. Procedures were streamlined and priority was given to enterprises damaged or destroyed by the fighting in Debub and Gash Barka. Grants to FAO, CARE and Africare, provide funding for seeds and tools, microfinance and restocking of small ruminants and poultry. Through IO3 (HCD), \$800,000 was set aside to use for technical assistance in emergency rehabilitation and administration at the local and national levels.

Comment: The Crisis Modifier enhances the ability of a mission to respond to emergencies in a way that fills gaps in the international response network and helps reestablish community stability in the host country. USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Response responds to a nation's immediate needs, and the mission's portfolio contributes to a nation's long term development. Emergency assistance organizations do not normally focus on host communities or provide assistance with the goal of returning population to a stable community life. Through the Crisis Modifier, the mission was able to target medium-term emergency rehabilitation assistance that can become an engine for returning host communities to normalcy and provide the often missing link between relief and development programs. Moreover, in countries with extended instability due to natural or man-made factors, the Crisis Modifier concept affords missions the opportunity to take advantage of its funds languishing in pipelines to meet urgent and usually unmet short and medium-term rehabilitation needs.

Annex 4: Humanitarian Assistance to Eritrea in FY 2000

Background: In May 2000, Eritrea entered the third and most destructive phase of its three-year conflict with Ethiopia. This phase of the fighting resulted in the displacement of approximately 1.1 million civilians and a 9-month long occupation of western and southern regions of the country. Many of these internally displaced people (IDPs) were found huddled together along riverbeds, on hillsides and in valleys where they felt reasonably safe from the fierce fighting and aerial bombing; other IDPs went to established communities where they had relatives, putting pressure on already strained local resources and services. The most productive agricultural areas fall within the regions occupied for the main growing season. The eastern escarpment and parts of the highlands were experiencing some of the worst drought in a number of years. The combination of these two factors – war and drought – plunged Eritrea into severe food insecurity.

USAID, in collaboration with the GSE and other donors, responded to the humanitarian crisis by providing emergency food, shelter and related materials and services. In addition, the mission in Asmara worked closely with OFDA, FFP and the GSE to ensure that potential gaps between humanitarian relief and longer-term development assistance were covered. This was achieved by invoking the strategy's Crisis Modifier. Development Funds in the pipeline were reprogrammed for short- and medium-term rehabilitation needs, targeted to areas particularly affected by the conflict.

Based on the mission's early discussions with BHR, immediate assistance was provided, e.g. plastic sheeting, household items and jerry cans. Funding was also allocated to WFP and ICRC to pay for airlifts of emergency food, medicine and shelter material from their warehouses in Kenya and stockpiles in Kosovo. A Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) arrived in early June 2000 to assess the magnitude of the humanitarian situation, identify gaps in the assistance being provided, and recommend a response. Based on this assessment, FFP and OFDA provided humanitarian food and related assistance to IDPs.

Key Results: The humanitarian community, in collaboration with the GSE, was able to avoid major disease outbreaks and starvation. As a result of the coordinated response, the global malnutrition rate in IDP camps dropped from 11.2% in November 1999 (before this most serious phase of the conflict) to 6.5% in September 2000. By comparison, the average global malnutrition rate in a drought area with little assistance was 13%. The GSE's initial policy to provide a domestic blended food (DMK) to all displaced households with children under five years of age is largely considered responsible for the low level of malnutrition in camps and the further improvement of this important indicator. In addition, the mortality rate in the IDP camps never reached alarming levels, a further indicator of the reasonably stable conditions in these camps.

Of the original 1.1 million displaced, about 800,000 have returned to their homes within 3 months of the signing of the peace agreement. Approximately another 208,000 remain

in 24 IDP camps, while approximately 90,000 continue to live in host communities. The Eritrean Relief and Refugee Commission (ERREC) stated on numerous occasions that the rapid and flexible assistance from OFDA was instrumental in preventing the crisis from becoming a tragedy.

The GSE responded well to the emergency. In early June 2000, ERREC realized that the humanitarian community needed more than a weekly general coordination meeting if assistance was to be provided equitably and without delays. Five sectoral working groups were established for: food, health and nutrition, water and sanitation, shelter and household items, and education. These groups were chaired by the appropriate GSE agency, met weekly and informed the general coordination meeting with summary reports. The sectoral meetings are still held on a biweekly basis and provide an opportunity for agencies working in these sectors to better coordinate efforts.

Current Situation and Prospects for 2001: While a crisis of tragic proportions was averted, significant need remains. Economic setbacks related to the conflict, the mobilization of many income earners for national service have led to increases in the number of vulnerable urban households in recent months to over 275,000 individuals (GSE estimate), and more people have slipped below the poverty line. Assisting the urban poor remains the GSE's responsibility. Meeting this challenge in 2001 and possibly beyond requires donor assistance made directly to the government.

The number of rural households now dependent on food aid has risen to over 708,000 individuals (GSE estimate). After more than two years of war and drought conditions in the eastern and northern parts of the country, many households have exhausted their coping options and have become dependent on food assistance. The continuing and expanding drought in 2000 made an additional 738,000 people dependent on food aid. In response to this increase in household vulnerability, WFP increased the beneficiary levels for their assistance in 2001 to war victims from 750,000 to 1,048,404 individuals, including expected returnees from Sudan and expellees from Ethiopia. The number of victims of crop failure was increased from 211,750 to 738,450.

BHR Response and Results: In response to the humanitarian crisis in May-June 2000, USDA provided 108,000 MT of wheat, worth \$34.6 million, and blended food for shipments delivered between August 2000 and January 2001. FFP diverted 5,000 MT of cereals, blended food and vegetable oil, worth \$1.5 million in June to prevent a rupture of the WFP food pipeline. An additional allocation of 4,000 MT of non cereal, worth \$1.4 million for the war-affected population was approved in late 2000 and will arrive in April 2001. In addition to these food resources, between June and December 2000, OFDA provided \$5.9 million in assistance through humanitarian grants as follows:

CARE	\$349,999 for two areas in Northern Red Sea zone with the potential for spate irrigation for corn and pearl millet. These areas received seeds and tractor services for the corn fields. Results: A total of 6,658 hectares were planted with corn and pearl millet, benefiting 6,763 families. The cornfields are expected to produce 700
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kg/ha and pearl millet is expected to produce 800 kg/ha. Both of these production levels are estimated to provide enough for the communities for most of the year.

IMC	<p>\$156,209 for mobile health services.</p> <p>Results: Access to health services was expanded, and 10,532 curative and 242 prenatal consultations were held. 1,366 children received growth monitoring services, and 663 basic vaccinations were provided. 3,074 people attended 110 health education sessions. 38 malaria workers and 33 hygiene workers received refresher training. A nutritional survey in the Guluj area showed a global malnutrition rate of 11.7%, resulting in a supplemental feeding program for that community.</p>
MCI	<p>\$354,373 for supplementary feeding. MCI will complete its feeding program in a few months but will leave a surveillance system in place with the personnel of the Ministry of Health to monitor the nutritional situation. Results: Malnutrition rates have been declining since early 2001.</p>
UNHCR	<p>\$1,000,000 for shelter kits, kerosene stoves and fuel, sanitary napkins, blankets.</p> <p>Results: 48,000 IDP households were rapidly supplied with material to convert the plastic sheeting in an “A-frame” shelter. The kerosene stoves were distributed at a rate of one per two households. 17,500 bags of sanitary napkins provided much-needed comfort to IDP women.</p>
UNICEF	<p>\$750,000 for water points/systems and \$750,000 for supplementary feeding. Of the seven water systems, five are solar powered.</p> <p>Results of water systems: All boreholes are drilled and most water systems are installed and operating. Each water system benefits 4,000-8,000 people, therefore total beneficiaries of this grant to UNICEF are at least 42,000.</p> <p>Results of supplementary feeding: 200,000 children under five and pregnant and lactating women received 1,400 MT of supplemental food for four months. Results from the first nutritional assessment are expected in April.</p>
UNDP	<p>\$314,150 provided for shelter, blankets, kitchen sets.</p> <p>Results: 10,000 IDP households were supplied with shelter materials.</p>
Africare	<p>\$97,304 for sleeping mats, blankets, kitchen sets, and other household items.</p> <p>Results: 1,300 IDP households in a remote camp received items.</p>

Various airlifts and in-kind contributions totaled \$2,041,394.

In addition, the USAID mission provided \$50,000 for kitchen sets. As a result, 13,429 locally made griddles were made available to IDPs in new camps.

USAID/Eritrea Response: The Crisis Modifier (see Annex 3) allowed the mission to reprogram development funds in each IO's pipeline to be more responsive to community rehabilitation needs. These reprogrammed funds did not compete with or substitute for humanitarian assistance provided by OFDA and FFP. Instead, the mission's reprogramming ensured that gaps between humanitarian assistance and development assistance were covered.

Annex 5: Border Development Fund

Background: In the years following the overthrow of the Dergue in Ethiopia (1991) and Eritrea's independence (1993), the two countries had been pursuing a process of economic harmonization. Coordination of commerce, investment codes, exchange and interest rates, and taxation were initiated so that trade and flow of goods and capital between the two countries could proceed relatively smoothly. These efforts were initially quite successful but were complicated in part by Ethiopia's increased manufacturing capacity (whereby goods formerly imported could be produced in country), Eritrea's introduction of a new currency in 1997, growing concerns about the rights of nationals of each country living and working in the other, and taxation and tariff charges for use of Eritrean ports for Ethiopian cargo.

These developments contributed to the erosion of relations between the two countries and led to full-scale war in May 1998, following disputes over the exact location of the border. In the ensuing two years of fighting, previous arrangements established between the two countries with regard to development and trade collapsed and the two countries developed separate investment codes. The freedom with which nationals of one country are able to invest, work, and live in the other country has been severely limited. Although forced deportations have stopped and voluntary repatriations and family reunifications have begun, official and public harassment of expatriate Eritreans and Ethiopians continues.

The war was partly caused by severe ruptures in social, economic, and political relations between the two countries and has caused even greater erosion in these relations. The economic stagnation of a once relatively vibrant cross-border trade is of particular concern, as communities on both sides are severely affected. The depth of mistrust and enmity between the two countries is expected to continue to contribute to a general atmosphere of tension in the near future. However, both countries stand to benefit from re-establishment of peace and economic and diplomatic relations in the long term. Specific areas of common interest include the ports, trade, exchanges, and labor.

Despite the very real constraints to peace-building, it is the local populations living close to the border who stand to benefit in the immediate term from improved relations, and it is these residents who can be expected to begin to mend relations with their neighbors.

Program Parameters: The goal of the Border Development Fund established by the USG is to promote stability and solidify peace in war-affected areas of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The BDF also aims to promote economic growth and address common problems in the two countries.

Preliminary discussions on the BDF took place in Nairobi, Kenya from March 22-23, 2001, between representatives of USAID/Ethiopia, USAID/Eritrea, REDSO, BHR/OTI, AF, State/AF and State/PM. The findings and recommendations of those discussions were summarized in a concept paper, which was provided to AID/W and the State

Department on April 2, 2001. A more detailed design will be developed by May 30, however, the following parameters established in the concept paper are expected to be reflected in the forthcoming design.

There are two main possible categories for interventions under the BDF: **border recovery** and **confidence building**. Border recovery includes post-conflict transitional activities, such as resettlement, rehabilitation, community recovery, and infrastructure rehabilitation, which will promote border development. Confidence building includes efforts to promote economic recovery and increase contacts among communities affected by war. Communication and trade will be encouraged and facilitated by the BDF under this second category.

The BDF will extend for 18-30 months after the program start date (estimated to be mid August 2001). To date, USAID and the State Department have pledged \$10 million for the BDF. Limited additional resources may be available from BHR/OTI and BHR/OFDA and will be used if there are clearly identified targets and a short-term opportunity. Use of REDSO's Horn of Africa Support Project (HASP) via IGAD will be considered. USDA/RSSA also has extensive experience in trade/transport trends in the region and will be an important partner. USAID's Global Bureau is another potential resource and tool for implementing proposed BDF activities. Both missions will also consider a joint request for food add-ons to complement the BDF, especially for returnees. Monetizations could also provide additional resources.

A major underlying principle for the BDF is that it will be "simple and flexible." Flexibility will be essential given the sensitive nature of the reconciliation process at the local level. The scope and timing of USG assistance will also be differentiated based on the conditions prevailing on the Eritrean and Ethiopian sides of the border. The entire 25-km deep Temporary Security Zone and the majority of the landmines are located on the Eritrean side of the border, hampering the return of the 200,000 remaining displaced civilians and the timing of other activities. In northern Ethiopia, resettlement activities are well underway and most IDPs have returned home and are beginning to resume their social and economic activities (even among significant landmines). Another key element to BDF activities is that they will be based on locally identified priorities—not only of the two governments, but also of local populations themselves.

Annex 6: Special Objective (SPO)

Country Context: When the FY 2002 R4 was submitted one year ago, observers were confident that Eritrea and Ethiopia were drawing closer to the end of their two-year conflict. However, fighting was to intensify and the humanitarian situation in Eritrea worsen significantly, leading to the worst conflict in three years. This year, a peace agreement has been signed and is under implementation. In the post-conflict period, demobilization and reintegration programs for combatants is essential. If the experiences of 1992-1993 provide any lessons, the political, economic and social fabric of the country will be severely strained to accommodate the return and timely reintegration of 200,000 ex-combatants.

It is estimated that 300,000 soldiers are currently in uniform. Many of these soldiers are in the prime of their economically productive lives and will be eager to reenter the nation's workforce. As a result, demands for credit and technical services as well as job skills training can be expected to grow. The demobilized combatants will also be prime candidates for the spread of HIV/AIDS, based on similar experiences in neighboring countries.

The 2000 MPP notes that "if fighting can be halted and both sides engage in a peace process, the USG can help Eritrea and Ethiopia restore the mutual confidence, cooperation and renewed economic progress that marked the first seven years of Eritrea's independence." It is to support this process that USAID/Eritrea is resubmitting Special Objective previously included on the FY 2002 R4, as described below. SPO integration with ongoing mission programs, Crisis Modifier efforts, and USAID humanitarian actions to address some of Eritrea's immediate post-conflict requirements is also described. It is anticipated that the Special Objective will be addressed during the Mid-Cycle Review discussions on possible options for the USAID/Eritrea Investment Plan.

Approach: Initially USAID's sustainable development program (averaging around \$10 million per year) and the BHR food and non-food humanitarian activities (around \$40 million in 2000) will be tapped to support Eritrean demobilization and reintegration activities. Through its Crisis Modifier, the mission is addressing some of the country's short- and medium-term rehabilitation needs. The current portfolio is focussed on supporting Eritrea's post-independence development priorities in health, rural enterprise and human capacity development, and those priorities remain valid for the approaching immediate post-conflict period. Current program levels, however, cannot meet ongoing program requirements as well as the demands generated by the demobilization and reintegration of ex-soldiers. USAID/Eritrea will require additional resources and design support to deliver timely and effective assistance to this new effort..

Components: To support demobilization and reintegration efforts after the conflict, the mission proposes a Special Objective consisting of three elements:

- enterprise lending targeted at demobilized soldiers, with priority to female soldiers;
- public health reinforcement;
- expanded HIV/AIDS prevention;
- job skills training for demobilized soldiers

Enterprise Lending: One of Eritrea's most pressing needs as a result of the peace agreement is the revitalization of the economy and the development of the private sector. With demobilization and reintegration about to begin, the GSE will be under increased pressure to support the economic assimilation of the veterans and to respond to increased demands for credit and technical services from a larger entrepreneurial sector. The mission proposes, under the Special Objective, that the Commercial Bank of Eritrea (CBER) establish a special facility or financial window as a wholly-owned, semi-autonomous entity to provide services to veterans, particularly to female veterans, and employers of veterans. The special facility would provide the mechanism for an expeditious response to the expected increased demand for financial assistance generated by the returning ex-combatants. The special facility would also serve as the basis for a subsequent replication and adoption by the CBER system after the initial recovery period is over.

Public Health Reinforcement: Demobilization and reintegration will present challenges for the health sector. It will take time for the health system to recover from the loss of trained health professionals who were casualties of the war. As it did following the thirty-year struggle for independence, Eritrea again will need to hire and train a generation of health workers who have field experience but lack formal training. An expected baby boom and ongoing medical needs of those injured in the conflict will strain an already understaffed and undersupplied health sector. Under the Special Objective, the mission will expand its training activities especially for ex-soldiers with field experience in the health sector. With the Ministry of Health, the USAID will take advantage of the Leland Initiative and the Mission's recent introduction of the Internet into Eritrea to provide distance learning in health care to the demobilized returning to the secondary cities of Eritrea. Finally, under the Special Objective, USAID will explore with the Ministry of Health the specialized health requirements of a demobilized and injured military population and provide training to these requirements.

HIV/AIDS Prevention: With the war over, a large percentage of Eritrea's military, about 200,000, will begin to return to their homes throughout Eritrea. Some of these ex-soldiers, mostly between the ages of 18 and 40, will carry with them HIV/AIDS and could spread the disease across Eritrea. Enhanced activities will be required beyond the mission's ongoing HIV/AIDS program to minimize the HIV/AIDS effects of the demobilization and reintegration of the ex-combatants. Beyond USAID's current programs in condom social marketing, voluntary counseling and testing, education and

STD prevention and treatment, the Mission proposes, through the Special Objective, to expand programs focused on the military and demobilized fighters and their families and communities. The central focus of the HIV/AIDS component of the Special Objective would be HIV testing and counseling along with an expanded program of support services for soldiers and veterans with AIDS. On the home front, the Special Objective proposes an expanded educational campaign to increase AIDS awareness and to provide the knowledge and information conducive to responsible behavior to reduce the potentially disastrous impact of HIV/AIDS once demobilization is underway.

Job Skills Training: To enter productive jobs in the Eritrean economy, some of the demobilizing soldiers will require vocational or skills training. The mission proposes to assess the job skills needs of demobilizing soldiers and, depending on the results, design and implement a job skills training activity.

Resource Requirements: The proposed Special Objective will be a time-limited increase to the Mission's program levels. The Mission proposes an additional \$10 million over three years for the Special Objective. In addition, USAID/Eritrea will require short-term design support from USAID/W and two additional staff (PSCs) to implement this program.

Special Objective and the Border Development Fund: The border conflict areas will be a priority for both USAID missions in Eritrea and Ethiopia, as well as for REDSO, at the end of the conflict. The response will require close cooperation. These areas have been marginal through the years. Nevertheless, as the demarcation process proceeds, the border region will require resources to help stabilize the areas. The Special Objective will support these regions with credit and technical services as returnees reestablish enterprises, rebuild farms, plant fields and renew livestock herds. These areas, despite limited populations, may face serious HIV/AIDS problems and health issues due to war injuries. The Special Objective will expand its coverage into these border areas.

Special Objective and the Crisis Modifier: The Special Objective is not a substitute for the Crisis Modifier. The Special Objective, in combination with the mission's ongoing development program and the Border Development Fund, is the mechanism, whereby USAID/Eritrea will respond more forcefully to demobilization and reintegration requirements. The Crisis Modifier is the mechanism for redirecting existing USAID development resources to respond to a massive, unanticipated humanitarian crisis. At this time, USAID does not see the need to invoke the Crisis Modifier in this instance.

Special Objective and Humanitarian Assistance: In addition to resources from the Special Objective and Border Development Fund, the mission anticipates the need for humanitarian assistance. If Eritrea receives approved and requested food resources, it is unlikely that significant amounts of additional food aid would be required. Limited amounts of non-food assistance (shelter, water/sanitation, seeds/tool, veterinary services) may be required as the displaced return to their homes especially along the border areas and begin to reestablish their livelihoods. The mission remains in close contact with BHR on these issues.

Special Objective Development Requirements: The mission will require AID/W assistance in designing the Special Objective. When feasible, a team of three specialists in HIV/AIDS, health and microfinance should travel to Eritrea. It is also anticipated that the Mission will require two additional staff (PSCs) to implement this activity.

Annex 7: Greater Horn of Africa Initiative

USAID Eritrea's Investment Partnership is in full conformance with the principles of the Greater Horn of Africa Initiative (GHAI). Although the mission receives no GHAI funding at present, the GHAI principles (African ownership, strategic coordination, linking relief to development, regional perspective, and promoting stability) and objectives (food security and conflict prevention, mitigation, and response) form the basis of the strategic approach embodied in the Mission's Investment Partnership.

GHAI Objectives:

Food Security: Given its relatively limited agricultural capacity, Eritrea cannot rely exclusively or even predominantly on agricultural production for its food security. Instead, it must focus on a more diversified economy, in which agriculture plays an important role in domestic food production along with agriculture-related (e.g., leather, textiles) and non-agricultural enterprises that will generate income to pay for additional food imports. USAID/Eritrea's IO2 and IO3 address important economic constraints that will encourage both agricultural and non-agricultural enterprises to grow, thereby increasing the country's income levels and ability to both produce food domestically as well as import it. These bilateral efforts can be connected to REDSO/ESA work with such regional organizations as COMESA and IGAD to enhance Eritrea's regional trade opportunities.

Conflict Prevention: Eritrea is well-acquainted with conflict after years of fighting for independence and, more recently, war with Ethiopia. With the signing of the peace agreement with Ethiopia in December 2000, Eritrea should now be able to focus on domestic recovery and development. The GSE is aware of the potential for internal conflicts based on ethnic and religious differences as well economic stratification and is striving for balanced, broad-based development, particularly in the predominately Muslim rural lowlands. USAID/Eritrea's current investment strategy does not directly deal with issues of conflict prevention and mitigation but supports the GSE's interest in equitable development as a means of minimizing ethnic, geographic and/or religious resentments and disagreements. As demobilization and rebuilding progress, USAID will continue to support the government in ensuring that the program is responsive to the needs of returning soldiers as well as IDPs as they begin to return home.

GHAI Principles:

African Ownership: Few countries in Africa insist upon ownership of externally assisted activities as does Eritrea. USAID's Investment Partnership responds directly to the GSE's priorities and policies, as immediately evidenced by the change in typical USAID terminology (from "integrated strategic plan" to "investment partnership") at the request of the GSE. As an investor in Eritrean programs and activities, USAID's development support is mutually agreed upon, based on the GSE assessment of its priorities and the social returns for Eritrea as well as the Mission's assessment of U.S. political and economic returns within USAID's priorities. At the operational level, this also translates

into greater host country and USAID accountability based on mutual tracking and anticipated medium term results whereby programs will be managed and evaluated by the GSE with USAID participation.

Strategic Coordination: The GSE views donor coordination as its purview. Donor coordination is undertaken primarily at the sector-specific level as well as, on a broader basis, through the GSE. Given the GSE's leadership role in prioritizing development needs and plans in Eritrea, the USAID investment partnership is fully coordinated with host country priorities and programs. Within the USG, strategic coordination results from an integrated Mission Program Plan that ensures integrated interagency planning.

Linking Relief and Development: The recent years of conflict have meant set backs in Eritrea's development progress. In the past year, USAID's efforts in Eritrea have focused simultaneously on humanitarian relief, related both to war-affected and drought-affected populations, and on development. The mission coordinated closely with FFP and OFDA, and its DART team in country, to ensure adequate levels of food and non-food humanitarian assistance were provided. Through its Crisis Modifier, the mission ensured that short- and medium-term emergency rehabilitation needs, different from OFDA's activities, were met. The mission's development program continued to address Eritrea's long-term development needs. Given the years that it will take some war-affected areas to recover (e.g., as demining progresses, allowing IDPs to return home, and as soldiers are demobilized), the mission is well-positioned to provide both short- to medium-term recovery and longer-term development assistance simultaneously.

Regional Perspective: Until the outbreak of the conflict with Ethiopia, Eritrea was a leading proponent of regionalism in the Horn. Its leadership played an active, catalytic role in the revitalization and broadening of IGAD's role and its private sector was key to the economy's outward looking foreign trade policy and orientation. It belongs to important regional organizations, such as COMESA, that are the focus of REDSO/ESA support as engines of East African development. USAID/Eritrea supports the GSE's regional leadership through bilateral dialogue, support for regional programs and assistance for trade and investment.

Promoting Stability: The GSE is intent on ensuring equity across ethnic, religious and geographic divisions in the country. USAID's program is fully supportive of this GSE focus as a means of ensuring a strong sense of national unity throughout the country.

Annex 8: Success Stories

A Concerted Approach to Fighting HIV/AIDS

In December 1999, Eritrea was considered a low priority for HIV support. This began to change when a REDSO/ESA representative explained senior officials that the situation in Eritrea was like that in Uganda before the epidemic exploded there, when troops were mobilized and sharing the same commercial sex workers, and HIV spread rapidly among them. When the Ugandan troops were demobilized, they took HIV home with them to all parts of the country. Realizing that actions during the next two years would determine whether Eritrea would manage to keep HIV prevalence relatively low, or not, USAID joined forces with other USG agencies and UN organizations for a concerted effort to mobilize support for HIV prevention and care.

During the last year, USAID and Global Bureau cooperating agencies have helped the MOH to design new programs of behavior change communications; care and support for people living with AIDS; voluntary counseling and testing; and expansion of the HIV prevention condom social marketing program. The U.S. Embassy hosted a lunch on HIV for business and labor leaders. The Public Diplomacy office sponsored three international visitor programs focused on HIV to the U.S., as well as numerous Africa Journal programs, discussion groups, and a teleconference for students and journalists in Eritrea. AFR/SD sent a specialist to reinforce MOH efforts to involve religious leaders in the HIV/AIDS fight and added Eritrea to the countries represented at the December 2000 White House Summit of Religious Leaders on HIV/AIDS. USAID, UNICEF and UNAIDS jointly sponsored an Ambassadors of Hope Mission through which Ugandan HIV activists met with thousands of Eritreans, from Cabinet Ministers to front line troops, to convince them of the threat of HIV.

The result is a new, multi-sectoral commitment to fighting HIV. The Chamber of Commerce organized an AIDS Walk in January 2001 led by the Minister of Defense, other Cabinet Ministers, and religious leaders. Once determined to avoid debt, Eritrea has signed a \$40 million credit agreement with the World Bank to control HIV, malaria, and tuberculosis. This project was launched by President Isaias, who spoke to the nation for the first time about the threat of HIV. This concerted effort has made it possible to prepare programs needed to prevent the spread of HIV during demobilization and create a compassionate environment for people living with AIDS. It is still a race against time, but one in which all players are now on the same team.

Sustainable Development under Challenging Conditions

From 1996 to 1997, USAID/Eritrea provided technical assistance, training, and computers to help the Eritrean Ministry of Health establish its first health information system. This USAID support ended in 1998 when the Global BASICS contract ended, and the first of three conflict-related evacuations kept the Mission from putting new assistance in place. Nonetheless, the MOH continued to implement the system, achieving

100% reporting from health facilities in 1998 and producing a comprehensive annual report in 1999.

Building on this foundation, the MOH and USAID are developing a new plan to increase the frequency of reporting, make charts and graphs available to users on their computer desk tops, and provide feedback to reporting units at all levels. This effort will fully exploit the data for targeting services and policy development, and use the data network as a medium for continuing education.

The findings on the sustainability of USAID's health information system efforts in Eritrea are similar to those reported last year for the pharmaceutical logistics system. The ability of Eritrea to pursue developmental programs in the midst of conflict, massive population displacement, and drought is due primarily to intense national commitment, reinforced with an approach to development assistance designed to enhance self-reliance.

Emergency Recovery Credit Scheme: In 2000, the occupation of large parts of southern and western Eritrea by Ethiopian forces resulted in severe damage to businesses. USAID/Eritrea and its Eritrean partners decided to allocate \$5 million within the Enterprise Investment Fund for a fast-disbursing emergency credit facility available to entrepreneurs in Gash Barka and Debub who had lost their businesses as a result of the war. The main criteria were: (1) being a known entrepreneur in the community; (2) having sustained damage or a loss of a business; (3) expressing an interest in rebuilding the same business; and (4) accepting a commercial loan from the Commercial Bank of Eritrea (CBER) at the lowest interest rate available at the CBER.

Between August 25, 2000 and January 31, 2001, 215 loans were made and a total of \$3.6 million (72% of the allocated amount) was disbursed. Following is a sample of comments from borrowers regarding the appropriateness of the emergency credit program:

Ms. Ghenet Yohannes owns a grocery store in Barentu. She is a young mother, whose husband is still in the army. In August 2000, she borrowed food items from wholesalers to restart her business. With an emergency loan of \$15,000 in local currency, Ms. Yohannes was able to repay the wholesalers and return to running her business on a cash basis. Her shop is well-stocked, with inventory in the adjacent storeroom. She emphasized that the emergency loan was well-timed and effective in providing critical funding to restart a small business

Mr. Mohamed Jime is a CBER client, who owns the most prominent snack bar in Barentu. He obtained an emergency loan of \$15,000 equivalent, which he used for working capital, the purchase of a refrigerator, furniture, and kitchen items to restart his business in August 2000. Mr. Jime stated: "I started from zero. What you see today was all purchased with the loan. That opportunity came at the time when we were at a loss about what to do. The snack bar is doing well because of our longstanding goodwill in the community."

Mr. Estifanos Tesfamariam owns a small metal shop in Barentu. A loan of \$10,000 in early January 2001 was used for working capital and to replace fixed assets. Mr. Tesfamariam is currently producing school furniture under a contract with the Ministry of Education. He stated: “The loan permitted me to restart my old business after losing everything, including my household items. The interest rate is reasonable.” His major concern is whether the peace will hold.

IO3: Connecting Eritrean Villages to the Global Village

With significant USAID assistance, the Internet has made major changes in Eritrea less than five months since its launch in November 2000. Though the total number of subscribers is currently only estimated at 1,500 for four ISPs, business is booming at the four cyber-cafes in Asmara, and overall demand is so great that USAID has already completed a new design for a bandwidth upgrade.

The texture of life and communications is changing as students, professors and journalists routinely surf the Net for news and research purposes, and use their Internet based e-mail accounts to communicate freely with friends and family, colleagues and peers. Eritrean businesses are also quickly taking advantage of e-commerce opportunities. For example, Eriflora.com is a popular website used by the Eritrean diaspora to order flower deliveries from all over the world. This business is owned by a demobilized female soldier, an example of IT’s power as an effective gender equalizer.

The Internet is also opening up the political process: new draft laws on elections and political parties, respectively, are posted on Eritrean websites for comment. This would have been inconceivable less than six months ago, but the pace of change has increased. With the hook-up of ISP branch offices in Mendefera, Dekemhare, Keren and Massawa in April, three more out of the Eritrea’s six regions will be covered, for a total of four. Once these secondary cities are connected, the next phase of USAID’s project will begin, including planning for the establishment of telecenters in Eritrean villages. State-of-the-art communications will clearly be critical to Eritrea’s economic recovery and political development. USAID, complemented by the Public Diplomacy Office’s efforts, will continue to make key investments in this field consistent with the policy reforms needed to ensure a private-sector led industry.

List of Supplemental Annexes:

1. Institutional and Organizational Development
2. Accessing Global Bureau Services Through Field Support and Buy-Ins
3. Program Budget
4. Cost of Controller Operations
5. USDH Staffing Requirements by Backstop
6. Operating Expenses
7. Trust Fund and FSN Voluntary Separation Account
8. Workforce tables

Information Annex Topic: Institutional and organizational development

What the information annex will be used for: prepare the cross-cutting theme chapter of the FY 2000 Performance Overview. The 2000 revision of the Agency Strategic Plan includes five cross-cutting themes in addition to the six Agency goals and the management goal. It also includes a commitment to report on one of the themes in depth in the Performance Overview each year. Institutional and organizational development has been chosen as the theme to be reported on in the 2000 Performance Overview.

The Performance Overview chapter aims to document the following points, based on the information requested:

- * support for institutional and organizational development is systematically programmed in results frameworks for the majority of Agency OUs;
- * support for institutional and organizational development systematically cross-cuts Agency goal areas in OU programs;
- * institutional and organizational development support is provided to public sector, private for-profit and private non-profit organizations consistent with program objectives;
- * a variety of types of capacity-building (e.g., financial accountability and sustainability, management and

Guidelines for Identifying Institutional Capacity Development. An institutional development IR should contain two elements: (1) the name of the overarching institution concerned and (2) the change taking place. IRs Institutions are defined as the "rules of the game" and the measures for enforcing those rules. In other words, for our purposes, institutions refer to the broad political and economic context within which development processes take place. These include policies, laws, regulations, and judicial practices. They also refer to less tangible practices like corruption, presence or lack of transparency and accountability. The rules and norms we are concerned with are political and economic, not social. Not every IR about policy is to be called institutional development. If the IR is about adopting/implementing a specific policy, it is not institutional development-- it falls under the goal area for the sector it addresses. Include only IRs about changing the

Guideline for Identifying Organizational Capacity Development IRs. The IR should have these elements: (1) It must name or allude to a specific organization or type of organization (an organization is a group of individuals bound by some common purpose to achieve objectives) and (2) it has to how or what action is being done to develop the organization.

[illegible]

Instructions						
Using the definitions of institutional and organizational development stated on the Definitions tab on this Excel workbook, OUs are required to: verify that the IRs and indicators identified for their programs fall within the definition of institutional and/or organizational development provided, correct the list as necessary to add or delete IRs and indicators that match the definition, and identify the recipients of institutional and organizational development support as public sector, private for-profit, private non-profit, marking all that apply in each case. Correct the IR list as necessary to add IRs that match the definition or to delete IRs that do not or that are no longer part of your results framework.						
Verification						
Codes: Y - IR falls within the definition N - IR does not fall with the defintion X - This IR has been changed, modified, or dropped.						
Public sector, private for profit, and private non-profit						
Codes:						
Y - Yes						
N - No						